Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARREN. CATALOGUE SALE OF Fine Steel Plate Engravings, &c., AT 54 DEARBORN STREET. We will sell on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, May 14th and 15th, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 54 Dearborn street, a splendid assortment of Fine Steel Engravings, by Catalogue ... The attention of the trade is respectfully invited. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARREN. my13-r572-3t

AUCTION SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, FINE GROCERIES, FELT HATS, &c., Tuesday Morning, May 13, at 9½ o'clock, At No. 107 Dearborn Street. Velvet and other Carpets, Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Sofas, Lounges, Bureaus, Dishes, Kitchen Ware generally. 100 half bbls. No. 1 White Fish ... Mackinaw, Black and White Felt Hats ... and Ginger, Hops, Bitters, &c. &c. HUGH ALEXANDER. my 3-r787-2t

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARREN, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS. Large sale of Superior Second-Hand and New Furniture, CARPETS, Sewing Machine, Gilt and Rosewood Mirrors, AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, May 13th, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, No. 58 Lake street. FOR PARLOR—Parlor suites ... FOR DINING-ROOM—Oak and walnut extension tables, dining chairs, leaf and side tables. FOR BEDROOM—Elegant rosewood half-tester ... mahogany and walnut marble-top dressing bureaus ... lounges, French and cottage bedsteads ... MISCELLANEOUS—Piano stools, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, bookcases, Secretaries. MELODEON—One five-octave rosewood case style Melodeon, in good order. Mirrors—rosewood oval and square mirrors. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARREN, Auctioneers. my10-r328-3t

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARREN. Large Trade Sale of 25 Crates Edwards' Best White CROCKERY, 200 Boxes American Flint Glassware, And 75 dozen Looking Glasses, AT AUCTION. On Wednesday, May 14th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, No. 58 Lake street, 25 Crates of assorted best White Crockery, 200 boxes Glassware a complete assortment, 75 dozen Looking Glasses, in plain mahogany, rosewood, and gilt and rosewood frames ... The attention of the trade is respectfully invited to the above trade. Terms Cash. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARREN, Auctioneers. my9-r189-5t

BY S. NICKERSON, Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin. REGULAR SALES ON WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK, THROUGHOUT THE SEASON, Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Clothing, Hosiery, Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to country and city retail trade. Liberal cash advances made when required on consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON. Chicago, Aug. 23d, 1861.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION, by S. NICKERSON, No. 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on TUESDAY, May 15th, 1862, at 9½ A. M., will be sold 250 Cases Boots and Shoes. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer. my9-r176-6t

AUCTION SALE OF CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS.—By S. Nickerson, 224 Lake street, corner Franklin, on Monday, May 12, and Wednesday, May 14, Friday, May 16, at 9½ o'clock A. M., will be sold Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Cottonades, a general stock of Dry Goods, Yankee Notions, Jewelry and Furnishing Goods. Also—to pay advances, at private sale, oil cloth and carpeting ... S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer. my9-r177-1w

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, Office, No. 44—Salesrooms, Nos. 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn Street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill. mh22-h8

AUCTION SALES AT WHOLESALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, Every Tuesday and Thursday, By GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 Lake st. See advertisement in Wholesale column. [ap13-g8

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7¼ o'clock.........Curtain rises at 8. Second week of the eminent Tragedian, MR. COULDOCK. Second night of the entire new play, translated from the French of M. Ennery by Matilda Heron, entitled THE LION OF ST. MARC; Or, THE COUNCIL OF TEN. Presented by the talented authoress to Mr. Couldock as a tribute of admiration for his masterly rendition of the principal character, OSSECOLO, pronounced by the press and public the most artistic performance of the present age. Miss Hosmer as Lesbia | Mr. Prior as Spoloara | Mr. Myers as Ruilo ... Act 1st—The Council of Ten—The Feasts of the ... Act 2d—The Pirates of the Adriatic—Love and Jealousy—The Burning Fleet. Act 3d—The Lion of St. Marc—The Spy—Death— ... Act 4th—Magnanimity of Lesbia—The Old Man's Grief—A Ray of Joy—The Struggle of Hate. Act 5th—The Lovers' Signal—The Silken Ladder—Whitted Knife—Love, Hate, Death, Expiation, & ... Owing to the length of the play, no Farce will be performed. The performance will conclude with a GRAND DANCE by Miss JENNIE HIGHT. my9-r16-3t

GO AND SEE LITTLE BOBBY. my9-r19-3t

EVERY LADY PRESENT AT Kingsbury Hall on Saturday evening will receive a Photograph of Little Bobby. my9-r19-3t

Lectures.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION. LECTURE. Hon. Edward Everett Will Lecture before the Young Men's Association, at BRYAN HALL, —ON— WEDNESDAY EVE., 14TH INST. UPON "THE ORIGIN and CHARACTER OF THE WAR." Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8. Tickets, 50 Cents. E. W. RUSSELL, Chairman Sect. Com. my10-r259-4t

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT. T. W. BAXTER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES OF ALL QUARRIES. C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE Flouring and Grist Mills, AND DEALERS IN DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS," Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bails, Bran Dusters, Plaster Proof Staffs, &c., &c. FAIRBANKS' SCALES, AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY. Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire. Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c. The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers ... And in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE. For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel ... WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c. At very low prices. T. W. BAXTER & CO'S Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill. Post Office address Box 278.

NOTICE TO CARPENTERS and Builders. Old stand to rent. The Carpenter Shop Shed and grounds occupied by John Gallin ... in rear of Randolph street ... Apply to GEORGE ... MEAVERNS, No. 1 Wheeler's Building, cor. of Clark and South Water street, (up stairs.) my 3-r73-1w

THE OLD TRINITY CHURCH, corner of Clark and Madison streets, can be rented for lectures, concerts panoramas, or other ... on application to the undersigned. Agent for the Trustees, JAMES C. FARGO, Cor. Lake and Dearborn sts. my13-r361-1w

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to Wm. D. Hoffman are requested to call at the OFFICE OF WM. CLINGMAN and settle and save cost and further trouble. WM. CLINGMAN, Assignee of Wm. D. Hoffman. my14-r...

NIGHT TUGS.—After May 15th, the TUGS MONITOR AND UNION Will run alternately as night boats. GEO. STURGES ...

CITY HOSPITAL.—This institution, pleasantly located in the northern part of the city, is constantly open for the reception of patients ... A. H. CARTER ...

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:
Daily, delivered in city, per year.........$8.00
Daily, delivered in city, per week.........15
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year.........6.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months.........4.00
Tri-Weekly, per year.........4.00
Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's, $1.00).........1.50
3 copies.........4.00
5 copies.........6.00
10 copies.........15.00
20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club.........20.00

Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.
Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1862. NUMBER 262

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1862.

The Pacific Railroad bill of the House has been considered by the Senate Committee, and agreed to without amendment. It will be reported—probably this morning—and, we judge, passed. The friends of the measure are generally resolved that it shall not be defeated nor postponed on account of any local differences or heart-burning, but passed at this session.

NO NEWS THIS MORNING.

The operations of the thunder storms to the eastward cut off all our dispatches last evening, leaving us and our readers at the mercy of the rumors that will grow thickly on every side to-day. Readers of the TRIBUNE, when they discontentedly turn over the thin news page this morning, will do well to borrow contentment from a remembrance of the time when the mails brought the news and the telegraph was not, nor thought of.

GEN. BUTLER AT NEW ORLEANS.

Elsewhere we give in full the Proclamation of Maj. Gen. Ben. F. Butler to the people of New Orleans. The impudent Mayor and city fathers have been arrested and imprisoned. Unionism will be made safe and treason will be punished. The document may be said to cover the case. It dissolves the terrorism of the traitors, and releases their loyalty all well disposed citizens. Within a short time the Federal flag will move up the river not as recently over the smoke of battle, but peacefully floating above the fully freighted merchantmen, the pioneers of a restored commerce. By that time the Mississippi will be reopened from the Balize to Cairo. The work of treason-smashing moves on.

MR. CAMERON'S DEFENSE.

The ex-Secretary of War, Simon Cameron, has sailed for Europe to enter upon his new duties as Minister to Russia. Before leaving, he accepted an invitation to a dinner given by his old friends at Harrisburg. He embraced the occasion to make a formal vindication of his administration of the War Department, and particularly to reply to the charges brought against him by the Investigating Committee. His friends consider his defense a complete and triumphant vindication of his official conduct while acting as Secretary of War. Without passing any opinion on it, we submit it to the judgment of the Western public. It will be found reprinted in full on the third page of this morning's Tribune.

SHOEMAKERS REMOVING TO CHICAGO.

We are informed that a firm who have been extensively engaged in the manufacture of boots, shoes, etc., in the celebrated town of Lynn, Mass., is about removing to this city to establish their manufactory here; that they have already taken premises for the purpose of putting in their machinery, and that the establishment will employ on the start three hundred operatives, male and female, a part of whom have already arrived. Much of the leather made up at Lynn has, for years, been manufactured here. It is easy to see that the saving of freight both ways, the saving in time, insurance and commission, and the cheap living of the operatives here, will amount to a very handsome profit on the business for this market over and above the profit on the business as formerly done. The enterprise must be a successful one, and we hope soon to chronicle similar ones in other manufactures of our raw material.

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of leading articles for the week ending May 10, 1862:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, brl	50,588	44,522
Wheat, bu	177,912	588,375
Corn, bu	474,510	748,095
Oats, bu	57,699	173,600
Rye, bu	29,466	45,572
Barley, bu	23,637	19,420
Seeds, lbs	17,543	13,629
Beef, brls	1,850	12,884
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cut Meats, lbs	1,275,709	661,051
Lard, lbs	684,707	1,005,951
Wool, lbs	3,779	
Live Hogs, No	4,671	1,379
Dressed Hogs, No	5	
Cattle, No	5,441	1,513

The following table shows the receipts of leading articles at Chicago since Jan. 1st to date for three years:

	1862.	1861.	1860.
Flour, brls	463,561	418,283	260,758
Wheat, bu	2,016,701	2,434,321	1,189,504
Corn, bu	3,788,778	4,209,631	4,414,195
Oats, bu	305,438	217,657	427,073
Rye, bu	218,661	109,930	55,427
Barley, bu	271,868	262,175	172,118
Seeds, lbs	2,115,862	2,412,040	2,521,130
Beef, brls	39,673	30,916	13,291
Cut Meats, lbs	13,466,390	7,768,250	8,190,410
Lard, lbs	15,606,899	5,216,512	3,693,377
Wool, lbs	189,742	225,717	73,731
Live Hogs, No	190,396	114,387	52,109
Dressed Hogs, No	171,358	144,108	45,340
Cattle, No	67,593	41,984	48,039

FLOUR AND GRAIN IN STORE.

The following table shows the estimated flour and grain in store in this city, May 1st, compared with that of last year of the same date:

	1862.	1861.
Flour, brls	66,000	44,656
Wheat, bu	1,094,356	504,139
Corn, bu	2,099,047	1,155,629
Oats, bu		5,68,229

The number of civilians with the army of the Potomac, hunting relics, is so large, and the prices paid so liberal, that the soldiers are said to be doing a good business in selling articles which they get up by a very simple process. A letter from a "Pennsylvania Reserve," stationed near Manassas, says: "Old, worn out five dollar pistols, preserved in vinegar, sell readily at from $15 to $20. Knives which originally cost from $1 to $2, command from $5 to $10.

Gen. Ebenezer W. Pierce, now Colonel of the 29th Massachusetts regiment at Fortress Monroe, has been the victim of a conspiracy on the part of subordinate officers to procure his removal from the command, and a court martial gave its verdict in favor of the prosecution. But Gen. Wool now steps in, reverses the finding, and gives the conspirators a sharp lecture. "Poor Pierce."

So many Massachusetts fishermen have entered the navy that four thousand green hands are required to man the mackerel fleet, ready to go out. The fishermen have been tempted away by the more profitable "hauls" of the blockade. Individual cases are given where seamen have made $1,500 or $2,000 each in single captures.

A shell, thrown by the Merrimac in the great engagement of Hampton Roads, and which fell in the camp of the Indiana 14th regiment, without exploding, was sent to the editor of the Lafayette *Courier* as a trophy of war; but it was so much an object of dread to the editor, instead of having the stuffing taken out, buried it deep in the ground.

The Washington dispatches say the return of the President and Secretary of War from Fortress Monroe is not now expected until the operations on James River are completed. The visit of the President is understood to have been for the purpose of directing, in person, as Commander-in-Chief, the cooperation of the navy with the execution of the plans of Gen. McClellan.

The Washington *Republican* says Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, has authorized Mr. Newton, Superintendent of the Agricultural Division, to use the ground enclosed along Ninth street, in front of the Patent Office building, in experimenting on the cultivation of cotton.

Hon. Goldsmith F. Bailey, member of Congress from the Worcester District of Massachusetts, has died of consumption, at his home in Fitchburg.

The National Typographical Union, which held its annual meeting in New York last week, will meet in Cleveland, next year.

General Butler Commences Operations.

HIS PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF NEW ORLEANS.

His Military Governorship Handsomely Begun.

The New Orleans *True Delta* of Saturday morning, May 3d, contains the following proclamation of Gen. Butler, on the occasion of assuming control as military Governor of that city. It will be found stringent enough:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, May 1, 1862.

The city of New Orleans and its environs, with all its interior and exterior defenses, having been surrendered to the combined naval and land forces of the United States and having been evacuated by the rebel forces in whose possession they lately were, and being now in occupation of the forces of the United States, who have come to restore order, maintain public tranquillity, enforce peace and quiet under the laws and Constitution of the United States, the Major General commanding the forces of the United States in the Department of the Gulf, hereby makes known and proclaims the object and purposes of the Government of the United States in thus taking possession of the city of New Orleans and the State of Louisiana, and the rules and regulations by which the laws of the United States will be for the present, and during a state of war, enforced and maintained for the plain guidance of all good citizens of the United States, as well as others who may heretofore have been in rebellion against their authority.

Thrice, before, has the city of New Orleans been rescued from the hands of a foreign Government, and still more calamitous domestic insurrection, by the money and arms of the United States. It has of late been under the military control of the rebel forces, claiming to be the peculiar friends of its citizens; and at each time, in the judgment of the commander of the military forces holding it, it has been found necessary to preserve order and maintain quiet by the administration of the law martial. Even during the interim from its evacuation by the rebel soldiers, and its actual possession by the soldiers of the United States, the civil authorities of the city have found it necessary to call for the intervention of an armed body known as the "European Legion" to preserve tranquillity. The commanding General, therefore, will cause the city to be governed until the restoration of municipal authority, and his further orders, by the law martial—a measure for which it would seem the previous recital furnishes sufficient precedents.

All persons in arms against the United States are required to surrender themselves with their arms, equipments and munitions of war. The body known as the "European Legion," not being understood to be in arms against the United States, but organized to protect the lives and property of the citizens, are invited to still co-operate with the forces of the United States to that end, and so acting, will not be included in the terms of this order, but will report to these headquarters.

All ensigns, flags, and devices, tending to uphold any authority whatever, save the flag of the United States and the flags of the foreign Consulates must not be exhibited, but suppressed. The American ensign, the emblem of the United States, must be treated with the utmost deference and respected by all persons, under pain of severe punishment.

All persons well disposed towards the Government of the United States, who shall renew the oath of allegiance, will receive the safeguard and protection in their persons and property of the armies of the United States, the violation of which is punishable with death.

All persons still holding allegiance to the Confederate States will be deemed rebels against the Government of the United States, and regarded and treated as enemies thereof.

All foreigners not naturalized and claiming allegiance to their respective governments, and not having made oath of allegiance to the supposed Government of the Confederate States, will be protected in their persons and property as heretofore under the laws of the United States.

All persons who may heretofore have given their adherence to the supposed Government of the Confederate States, or have been in their service, who shall lay down and deliver up their arms, and return to peaceful occupations and preserve quiet and order, holding no further correspondence nor giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States, will not be disturbed in person or property, except so far, under the orders of the Commanding General, as the exigencies of the public service may render necessary.

The keepers of all public property, whether State, National or Confederate, such as collections of art, libraries, museums, as well as all public buildings, all munitions of war, and armed vessels, will at once make full returns thereof to these headquarters; all manufacturers of arms and munitions of war will report to these headquarters their kind and places of business.

All rights of property, of whatever kind, will be held inviolate, subject only to the law of the United States.

All inhabitants are enjoined to pursue their usual avocations; all shops and places of business and amusements are to be kept open in the accustomed manner, and services to be held in churches and religious houses as in times of profound peace.

Keepers of all public houses, coffee houses, and drinking saloons, are to report their names and numbers to the office of the Provost Marshal, and will there receive license and be held responsible for all disorders and disturbances of peace arising in their respective places.

A sufficient force will be kept in the city to preserve order and maintain the laws.

The killing of an American soldier by any disorderly person or mob, is simply assassination and murder, and not law, and will be so regarded and punished.

The owner of any house or building in or from which such murder shall be committed, will be held responsible therefor, and the house be liable to be destroyed by the military authority.

All disorders and disturbances of the peace done by combination and numbers, and crimes of an aggravated nature, interfering with forces or laws of the United States, will be referred to a military court for trial and punishment. Other misdemeanors will be subject to the municipal authority, if it chooses to act. Civil causes between party and party will be referred to the ordinary tribunals.

The levy and collection of all taxes, save those imposed by the laws of the United States, are suppressed, except those for keeping in repair and lighting the streets, and for sanitary purposes. These are to be collected in the usual manner.

The circulation of Confederate bonds, evidences of debt, except notes in the similitude of bank notes, issued by the Confederate States, or scrip, or any trade in the same, is strictly forbidden. It having been represented to the Commanding General by the civil authorities, that these Confederate notes in the form of bank notes, are, in a great measure, the only substitutes for money which the people have been allowed to have, and that great distress would ensue among the poorer classes if the circulation of such notes was suppressed, such circulation will be permitted so long as any one may be inconsiderate enough to receive them, till further orders.

No publications, either by newspapers, pamphlet, or handbill, giving accounts of the movements of soldiers in the United States within the Department, reflecting in any way upon the United States or its officers, or tending in any way to influence the public mind against the Government of the United States will be permitted; and all articles of war news, or editorial comments, or correspondence making comments upon the movements of the armies of the United States, or the rebels, must be submitted to the examination of an officer who will be detailed for that purpose from these headquarters.

The transmission of all communications by telegraph will be under the charge of an officer from these headquarters.

The armies of the United States came here not to destroy, but to make good, to restore order out of chaos, and the government of laws in the place of the passions of men; to this end, therefore, the efforts of all well disposed are invited to have every species of disorder quelled, and if any soldier of the United States should so far forget his duty or his flag as to commit any outrage upon any person or property, the commanding General requests that his name be instantly reported to the provost guard, so that he may be punished and his wrongful act redressed.

The municipal authority, so far as the police of the city and crimes are concerned, to the extent before indicated, is hereby suspended.

All assemblages of persons in the streets, either by day or by night, tend to disorder, and are forbidden.

The various companies composing the Fire Department in New Orleans will be permitted to retain their organizations, and are to report to the office of the Provost Marshal, so that they may be known, and not interfered with in their duties.

And finally it may be sufficient to add, without further remuneration, that all the requirements of martial law will be imposed so long as, in the judgment of the United States authorities, it may be necessary. And while it is the desire of these authorities to exercise this government mildly, and after the usages of the past, it must not be supposed that it will not be vigorously and firmly administered as occasion calls.

By command of MAJ. GEN. BUTLER,
GEO. B. STRONG, A. A. G., Chief of Staff.

Reviving Old Connections.

The once familiar heading "For New Orleans" appears in the New York shipping lists, and several vessels are up for cargoes to be in readiness for the opening of that port. The Washington dispatches say that the New Orleans Post Office is to be immediately reorganized, and Major Scott, principal clerk of the Inspection office, has left New York with the mails for New Orleans, taking with him 8,000 foreign letters which have accumulated within the last two or three months.

The Trip of the City of Alton.

Wounded and Sick Illinois Soldiers at St. Louis.

Report of Col. John Moses, Aid to Gov. Yates of Illinois.

[From the Missouri Democrat, 12th.]

To Richard Yates, Governor of Illinois:

SIR:—In accordance with your request, on the 27th of April, I accompanied Hon. Wm. Butler, State Treasurer, to St. Louis, for the purpose of procuring transportation for a corps of surgeons and nurses, to Pittsburg Landing, to remove from thence sick and wounded Illinois soldiers. Very satisfactory arrangement was affected, through the agency of Col. L. B. Parsons, A. Q. M., by which the large steamer Champion was secured.

Returning to Springfield, preparations for the organization of a competent corps of surgeons and nurses were completed, and provision was made for all necessary medicines, hospital supplies, stores, &c., in coöperation with the Chicago and many other Sanitary Commissions, from all parts of the State. In all these operations, efficient service was rendered you by Hon. O. M. Hatch, who accompanied the expedition, and also by the other State officers.

Leaving St. Louis on Thursday, May 1st, we arrived at Cairo Friday morning, where complete and ample arrangements were perfected to insure a speedy and successful trip. Rev. Mr. Folsom, agent of the Chicago Sanitary Commission, furnished abundant additional supplies of almost everything required. We found here also stores from various parts of the State, awaiting our use, and inviting appropriation.

In the meantime, Prof. Brainard, of Chicago, was appointed Surgeon-in-Chief, and an organization of the surgeons and medical gentlemen effected.

Pittsburg Landing was reached early on Monday morning. At this place, scattered in tents through the woods and fields, and also at Hamburg, six miles above, and at Savannah, below, over three thousand sick and wounded were found in great need of attention, many hundreds of them having reached the verge of suffering and destitution. As the army advanced they were left without surgeons, attendants, medicines, food or water. Some of them were left without tents to cover them even to die in. In this state of things but little time was needed to fill the boat to its utmost capacity and finding that it would be impossible to remove any but a small portion of those who were begging to be taken to their homes, when the Champion was nearly loaded I exercised the authority you had given me, and chartered the fine steamer City of Alton to take another load. Dr. Barker was detailed by Dr. McDougal, the Medical Director, to act as surgeon in charge of the Champion, and Major Allen of Springfield was appointed to represent the State. The surgeons and nurses, (additional ones having been received) were apportioned between the boats; supplies, stores, &c., were divided and transferred, so that on your return from the army to Pittsburg all necessary preparations were complete and the Champion ready to return.

Dr. Brainard having been transferred to the City of Alton, was placed in charge, and he at once proceeded to fit up the boat for hospital purposes. This was found to be a work of considerable labor, and on account of many obstructions, necessarily progressed somewhat slowly.

At length, however, we were ready, and proceeded to Hamburg, where several hundred Illinois volunteers had been anxiously awaiting a visit from you with one of our own boats. Delays were again encountered in transferring the sick from the hospitals and field to the boat, and we were unable to go to Savannah, where we had promised to receive fifty of our sick, in time to take them before Saturday morning.

About four hundred were sent on the Champion, and over five hundred on the City of Alton, and all of this has been accomplished at a trifling expense to the State. Those taken on the Champion were left at St. Louis, Alton and Quincy, and those on the City of Alton, at Cairo and St. Louis. The body of Major Aplington was also brought on the latter boat, and put in charge of Hon. W. Bushnell.

Full reports of the names have been furnished the papers for publication and placed on file in the executive office.

I need hardly say to you that this expedition was most timely, and that you were welcomed with the grateful thanks of the sick, and with the shouts of our well soldiers from Illinois, wherever they were met. The voice of humanity is added to that of patriotism, and swells the chorus of praise to the Governor of our honored State. But the voice of pity yet calls aloud from our army unable to take care of the destitute and suffering, and must be again responded to. JOHN MOSES.

RESOLUTIONS.

At a meeting of the surgeons and nurses on board the steamer City of Alton, on her return from Pittsburg Landing, which place she left on Saturday morning, May 10, 1862 with 500 sick and wounded Illinois soldiers, C. K. Carr, Esq., was called to the chair, and D. D. Jacobs, Esq., appointed Secretary.

On motion, the following named gentlemen were appointed a committee to present resolutions expressive of the sense of those present, viz: Dr. J. C. Gore, Dr. McArthur and J. F. Duncan, Esq., who offered the following, which were passed unanimously, to wit:

Resolved, That our warmest thanks are due and hereby tendered to His Excellency, Gov. Yates, now with us, for his attention and co-operation in setting on foot and carrying out this very successful expedition; also, to Col. John Moses, his aid, and Hon. O. M. Hatch, Secretary of State, for their uniform kindness, courtesy and assistance.

Resolved, That we hereby express our approval of the efficient management of the surgeon in charge, Prof. Brainard, and his assistant, Dr. Miller, of Chicago, who have each labored faithfully in the discharge of their arduous duties. Also to T. P. Robb, in charge of sanitary supplies; W. A. Dickermann and E. Emerson, superintendents of stores and quartermaster department, for the very able manner in which they have discharged their duty; also to the officers of the boat for their gentlemanly conduct during our stay with them.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the surgeons who accompanied this expedition, and published in the St. Louis and Chicago papers.

S. P. Hance,	——Henderson,
——McArthur,	W. H. Butler,
P. Mattale,	J. Bontz,
R. G. Laughlin,	P. Heaton,
A. E. Stewart,	J. H. Westerman,
——Mack,	H. S. Osgood,
——Smith,	P. A. Dorwin.

The following sick and wounded soldiers were landed at St. Louis on Monday afternoon:

SEVENTEENTH ILLINOIS.—John Murphy, Erastus Knox, W. Read, Henriette Ihu, Wm Logan, Thos. B. Boone, Louis Irishshake, A. Shaw, O. C. Regan, Absalom F. Brickey.

FIFTY-FIRST ILLINOIS.—Capt. Brainard, Wm. N. Pope, Silvester Corry, H. H. Pool, E. P. Henington, T. Mosher, Jno. Dunlap, Francis Webb, Daniel Miller.

THIRTY-FIRST ILLINOIS.—Thos. J. Hepper, W. M. O'Neil, John E. Beckworth, Isaac Simpson, John Roe, Isaac Bosden, F. M. Walker, J. Jangere, S. Rodgers, Jas. Bryant, J. G. Jackson, W. J. Dowell, Jas. Barker, G. Brouch, Lewis J. M. Castile, Wesley Hare, Edmond Barnum, W. R. Stone, P. Reeden, Wm. Simpson, B. Rodgers, F. M. Walker, F. Denqueken, N. G. Crowden, J. W. Thomas, W. S. Hages, G. W. Watson.

FORTY-SECOND ILLINOIS.—Lyman Martin, Wm. Slate, J. Mapes, E. Nash, Thos. C. Hayley, Wm. B. Spragg, Jonathan A. Barrick.

FIFTEENTH IOWA.—W. Metcalf, Henry Edmundson, Daniel Pitcher, L. S. Brooks, J. Wellmar.

TWENTIETH ILLINOIS.—John Salmon, Daniel Corpe, Thos. Munsey, Wm. B. Folsom, Abram Livingwood, Philip Waggoner, Robert Davis, W. H. Miller, John Robinson, W. H. Ovian, Wm. Snipple, G. W. Cunningham, J. W. Grow, Chas. Shafer, Nelson Nelson.

FORTY-FIFTH ILLINOIS—A. Fuller, John Frederick, John Minning, Hiram Blair, Chas. McDonald, Geo. Sheman, Jas. Borlend, Hiram Wilson, E. S. Wilson, Henry Cloingger, Robt. Folgel, Thos. Spires, Geo. H. Dye.

FORTY-NINTH ILLINOIS—Isaac C. Cox, S. S. Ward, J. O. Irvin, J. W. Deevs, James R. Reed, Fred Nearbould, Jesse C. Cox, G. Balling, M. Benningham, H. Billings, W. H. McKennon, Jonathan Talcot, Wm. Drew, H. Muner, J. Buckley, Jas. R. Snodgraw, Geo. Meyers, A. J. Ferris, N. Taylor, J. Johnson, W. Hopem, M. Etterman, V. Durkee, Jno. W. Lee, Jas. Bear, J. Talbot, Henry Bensifield, B. Stample, J. A. Baswel, J. Adams, J. Billings, J. Irving, Wm. Clemens.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ILLINOIS—H. W. Hitt, J. R. Steele, W. Helprit, A. Backsey, N. J. Duprey, Wm. Subter, C. J. Stillwell, Edw. Gross, Geo. Balger, N. Bartley, J. Myers, C. Kickert, Wm. Stillwell, J. M. Brewer, J. Sterling, J. Hunt, Chas. Rattleman, Frank Howard.

TWENTY-NINTH ILLINOIS—Frank White, Lewis Hill, Jas. Glitz, R. Blair, B. L. Harris, G. Wator, A. Buell, J. Wethington, J. Graer, L. M. Adams, B. F. Gitt, J. M. F. Taylor, D. B. Norcoot, J. Tyler.

TWELFTH ILLINOIS.—Jas. Halo, J. M. Herman, P. McCarty, J. Ledley, W. S. Odell, B. Packer, J. W. Neeson, H. Sanderson, A. Kenedy, J. Davidson, Jno. Thompson, J. Conover, G. Barnett.

TWENTY-SIXTH ILLINOIS.—A. Hazleton, Thos. Colton, E. A. Wood.

FOURTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY.—E. A. Vought, J. Sinnen, F. Saisbuker, F. Botler, A. Jarvis, J. Feltman, J. Hayward, D. C. Decker, R. Cox, J. W. Willey, Jas. Lord, J. G. Pratt, N. Mason, P. Morgan.

FIFTIETH ILLINOIS.—R. Morris, T. Hays, J. A. Gibson, B. Murphy, L. Scynthian, H. Brentham, J. Daily, H. W. Swan.

TENTH ILLINOIS.—A. G. Schneder, J. Hind, J. Jeffers, D. H. Brock, J. Hensley, A. Schayder, D. Duncan, John Watson, Wm. Hays.

TENTH MISSOURI.—A. Blennihoff, W. C. Marian, A. Faulkner, J. Valter, J. Dixon.

FIRST BATTALION, YATES SHARPSHOOTERS.—Thomas F. Hannedy, H. Phorson, L. Miser, J. F. Cartwright, Thomas Rowland, R. Alfot, Geo. W. Winston.

ELEVENTH ILLINOIS.—F. Finch, C. West, G. W. Collard, G. McFarland, J. Williamson.

SEVENTEENTH ILLINOIS.—Warren Metcalf, H. Edmundson, D. Fisher, James S. Bunel, J. Williams.

SEVENTEENTH WISCONSIN.—Wm. H. Plunket, Adjutant, F. Mahon, Major.

SECOND ILLINOIS ARTILLERY.—G. W. Woodward, J. Snivley, J. M. Blandinship.

FORTY-FIRST ILLINOIS.—John Reiffs.

THIRD AND FOURTH WISCONSIN CAVALRY.—Wm. White, Jesse Spann.

FIFTY-EIGHTH ILLINOIS.—W. G. Williford, J. McCall, J. B. Hase, J. Estes.

FORTIETH ILLINOIS—C. H. White, W. McCardly, F. Bowers, J. Cathlus, J. J. Hicks, G. Mader, Lee Monroe, J. H. Edwards, C. Frost, R. Wilson, F. Incott, E. R. Rayder, A. M. Rice, J. Pounds, A. J. Lewis, R. J. Ens, F. G. Armstrong, J. Ramsey, J. Ellsworth.

FOURTEENTH ILLINOIS.—M. Graham, J. Romer, D. Kohler, W. Laflin, J. Field, D. Tingley.

FIFTEENTH ILLINOIS.—J. D. Gay, D. Tingley, W. Pent, J. S. Mills, P. Omers, W. Ball, O. Reves, J. West.

SIXTY-FIRST ILLINOIS.—A. Borden, A. J. Milders, Wm. Smith, J. Dugan, W. L. Scroggins, M. Montgomery, F. M. Gates, Geo. Sampson, J. McCormack, W. Powell, L. Carey, Jas. D. Adams, Saml. Thompson, W. L. Howard, P. Hannesters, J. Ross, J. Elliott, J. D. Wells, J. Bell, J. Dunlin, J. B. Harrison, G. W. Hasbrick, J. D. Dix, C. Hart, G. Overby, C. Tucker, W. C. Bullock, R. Stone, J. [illegible]

Nolan, J. Thompson, Jas. Sapp, W. R. Campbell, J. D. Symms, P. Hyde, J. Marshall, J. Pronte, J. Clark, J. M. Shrew, R. Townsend, J. McCarty, H. Parr, H. Harris, J. H. Serigging, L. Bethel, S. Johnson, H. Welmer, M. Wood, W. Curry, E. Hill, R. W. McLean, A. Linger, G. D. Whiteside, A. C. Briston, F. C. M. Snow, Samuel Sackenth, J. L. Lawrence, E. Starbuck, J. W. Holmes, H. Richey, J. Eldridge, S. Lockhart, J. Buckley, F. Moore, H. Carr, F. M. Hill, W. Carrol, M. C. B. Cook, Thos. Hogan, Thos. Wells, A. Ellison, E. Gallagher, W. J. Whiteside, J. F. Buffington, J. Kemble, F. Bigsett, W. Tobit, Sergt. McCook, Jas. Hogue, F. Strove, A. Davis, A. N. Lyman, J. W. Strove, F. Cullerd, G. C. Barton, G. Ryne, T. Dobson, G. Griswold, N. Rigsby, N. B. Trumbull, J. Marsiman, W. P. Hart, G. L. Bowen, S. F. Knep, F. Baxter, E. Pemington, Wm. McPewell, L. L. Hutchboth, J. Goth, W. Bates, R. L. Clark, J. W. Bates, N. Covington, W. Brook, W. M. Pobe.

FORTY-EIGHTH ILLINOIS.—G. M. Yamell, W. E. Dickson, J. G. Golden, L. Beeler, A. Downs, N. J. Middleton, W. Sparling, J. Anderson, J. Miller, E. Bars, A. P. Fumes, J. McLenry, J. McKinney, W. J. Handshand, W. Little, J. W. Thomas, C. Mezo, W. P. Young, R. M. Mahan, T. Chandler, J. Broadway, P. Baseflink, S. F. Lemon, J. White, J. W. Ingersoll, J. Coyn, J. Sneed, S. J. Porter, J. J. Solden, N. N. Sain, R. N. Nation, J. Baker, L. Hill.

SIXTEENTH ILLINOIS.—W. Brown.

THIRTIETH ILLINOIS.—C. Harris, W. P. Elliot, J. P. Sanderson.

THIRTY-FOURTH ILLINOIS—W. Cox, G. M. Watson, A. N. Bise, C. Barch, D. Buckner, S. Carson.

EIGHTH WISCONSIN.—A. S. Fannel, J. W. Walker.

EIGHTH ILLINOIS.—J. Claxton, J. G. Worts, J. Madison, A. Fuller, J. Bobinet, J. Belmot, J. Bunn, A. A. Smyder, J. G. Bashler.

FOURTEENTH ILLINOIS.—W. L. Newell, R. J. Henry, J. Hewatt, J. M. Wilson, D. H. Rutore, H. McBean.

FORTY-SEVENTH ILLINOIS.—Charles Cook, A. Merritt.

FORTY-THIRD ILLINOIS—H. Toher, A. L. Anderson, J. Barr, A. Walters, G. Wagner, J. Swale, A. Lardner, F. Houck.

FIFTY-FIFTH ILLINOIS—Wm. Hogan, H. Nash, E. Erwin, D. Haldren, E. J. Harris, J. Freson, P. Richards, T. McGrew, O. Henderson, J. P. Pratt, W. Wheeler, J. F. Robins, D. Holden, C. C. Davis, J. G. Jackson, S. Morgander, D. Hickey, L. Ellsworth, L. Wright, J. M. Flaharty, J. A. Vaughn, W. H. Coleman, L. Filer, C. Moran, J. Kennedy, M. Hill, J. Hayden, H. Rigen, J. B. Ogelsby, Wm. Camer, W. S. Hayes.

EIGHTEENTH ILLINOIS—W. C. Echolds, Henry Starr, C. Beasley, J. Page, J. Glasco, R. Kelly, C. Halley, W. K. Edwards, Wm. Tucker, D. Pasill, M. Bearlee, Wm. Beard, J. Ellesprede.

FIRST ILLINOIS LIGHT ARTILLERY—C. A. Quillman, R. H. Fuller, J. G. Wilson, S. Smith, M. Caisno, J. W. Allen, T. F. Kennedy.

FROM GEN. CURTIS' ARMY.

The War in Arkansas.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

HEAD QUARTERS ARMY OF THE SOUTH-WEST, CAMP AT BATESVILLE, Ark., May 4, 1862.

May! lovely, blooming rosy, May, with its summer flowers, its sunny days, its roses and honey-suckles, and nature dressed in bridal robes, and with smiling face, is here. The rapid march of time, as well as the rapid march of our victorious army, find us far advanced in "Dixie," and perhaps one of the most delightful spots that can be found. From Forsyth to West Plains, owing to the bad condition of the roads, and scarcity of forage, the different divisions of the army took separate routes; and scarce a bluff or ravine but received a flying visit from the "detested Feds," or "brave Union boys," as they were denominated by the secesh or Union proclivities of the inhabitants of this rugged and sterill region. In these rock fastnesses in the deep recesses of the forest—behind entrenchments made by nature's God—hundreds of sterling patriots can be found. The second day from Vera Cruz, hearing that I was but two miles from where lived Solomon Collins, a veteran of 1812 who fought at New Orleans, and again at the age of seventy-five years—in defiance of the threats of ferocious enemies, came to Rolla, and with four sons, again enrolled his name among the defenders of the same cause and country and the same flag, which sixty years ago North and South were united in maintaining. I determined to see him, and following a crooked path was soon at his cabin. I found him very low from diseases contracted while in camp. At the sight of the American uniform his eye brightened, and raising his withered hand, he thanked his God that he yet lived to see secession crushed from the land.

At Forsyth I saw another hero, not only of 1812, but of the Revolution, in the person of Wm. J. Dotson, now 102 years of age. He had come twenty-two miles to see and talk with Gen. Curtis; and through all the dark and trying hours of this rebellion, never for a day had the stars and stripes ceased to float over his dwelling. For this he had been threatened with death. His reply was, that he had already lived too long, and would be glad to die in so good a cause. It is a curious fact that the Union soldiers from Missouri and Arkansas are old men, while the rebel soldiers are generally young men and boys.

While on the march, I passed a new made grave, by the side of the road; and on enquiring, learned that a Lieutenant belonging to the 4th Iowa Cavalry, had been killed in a skirmish near Talcott's Ferry in Arkansas, and was buried there. A squad of 20 brave and determined men have been sent to destroy the salt-petre works near the ferry; and on the night of the 20th ult., after a fatigueing ride, came to the opposite side of the river, and leaving half their number to guard the horses, the remainder pressed some natives to guide and row them in canoes which were found near by, they crossed over, and leaving four of their number to guard the boats and boatmen, whose treachery might frustrate the whole scheme. The remaining six proceeded to the mill, broke the engine, destroyed what kettles and other property they could, and then fired the buildings, making a complete ruin of everything connected with the works, and then returned without a single mishap to any one connected with the enterprise. Fearing that twenty men would not be sufficient for the task, a detachment of cavalry was also sent to the ferry. The rebels gathering in considerable numbers on the opposite bank, a running fire was kept up for some time from behind trees and logs, during which the Lieutenant was killed, and his remains buried on a lonely mountain far from human habitation. The object of the expedition being accomplished the whole returned to camp again.

Until we reached West Plains, on the 27th ult., our march was over pine-clad hills, and down crooked and rocky ravines, and our progress was necessarily slow. But from thence the roads were materially better, and the country vastly improved in fertility as well as beauty, and yet it was but little more thickly settled than among the sterile hills of Missouri. From West Plains we struck directly south, reaching Salem, the county seat of ——— county, in one day's march, taking the people by surprise, they little dreaming that our forces were so near. From thence a forced march was made to Batesville, hoping to surprise Coleman and his band, who were reported there. Gen. Curtis headed the advance, leaving all his baggage and part of his staff to follow after. Our forces reached the town at daylight on the 3d instant, and, surrounding the place, marched to the river; but Coleman had crossed but a short time before, retaining the ferry boat, so that pursuit was prevented. A few of his men were seen hurrying away among the bushes, but in a short time returned in large numbers, and in bush-whack style fired upon our men from behind trees, and an old house near by. Their fire was principally directed against Major Bowen's command, who were in the advance. Not a shot was returned for some time, which emboldened the enemy until they came so near as to converse with our men, calling them "cowardly Northern abolition hirelings." Soon four howitzers were placed in position and opened upon the rebels, who scattered like sheep, and in a few minutes not a butternut was in sight. The first shell struck the old house, its affrighted tenants swarming like bees in every direction, and were seen to carry three of their number away, who were supposed to be killed, besides two others who crawled away in the bushes and were supposed to be wounded. On our side no one was injured. We captured three stragglers who were in the town, and they were recognized as old offenders who formerly resided near Rolla, in Missouri.

We also captured a flatboat loaded with rice, sugar, and other army stores, and was just ready to be taken across the river. A large quantity of stores were also taken, which the enemy were unable to take with them.

Jacksonport, twenty-six miles below Batesville, is also in our hands and occupied by Davis' and a portion of Steele's divisions. Our movements were entirely unexpected, and our presence was generally the first intimation the people had of our advance. A secession mail was captured here, and I have been allowed to look over a portion of the letters. Among them were many from soldiers who were in the battle at Pittsburg Landing, and much valuable information has been gained. All claim a victory, and yet tacitly admit a defeat. One poor homesick "lovyer," after recounting his many heroic exploits, among which was the killing of six Northerners, relates the particulars of his miraculous escape from the "Feds," when all but six of his regiment were cut down. Another, written by a citizen of Batesville, and dated the 2d inst., says that he has heard that the "Dutch" were at Pocahontas, but thought they would not have the temerity to come to Batesville. Alas for the transitory nature of all human plans and hopes. His dreams of safety were sadly disturbed by the booming of our cannon early the next morning.

The 35th Illinois is encamped near by. They are usually among the first to march, and are highly elated with the idea of being faced to the south. This is admitted by all to be about the best regiment in the field. Onward is our motto, and you may next expect to hear from us at some more distant point.

Probably the most desperate, brilliant, and thoroughly successful fighting of this war was that whereby the national fleet on the Mississippi assailed and passed the forts, St. Philip and Jackson, intended to bar the ascent of the river, broke the big chain thrown across the mighty current, captured, sunk or disabled the iron-clad rams, fire-ships and gunboats of the rebels, forced their way up to New Orleans, took possession of that rebel emporium, and thus compelled the forts left behind to surrender. Though not the most sanguinary, this was, as a whole, the most brilliant achievement of the war.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

A Delayed Account of the Gunboat Fight.

THE REBELS PROMISING TO TRY IT AGAIN.

INCIDENTS AND CASUALTIES OF THE FIGHT.

Repairs of the Federal Flotilla.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, May 13, 1862.

It now turns out that the result of the great naval fight of Saturday that the injury done the Cincinnati will probably be repaired today. The Mound City will arrive here this morning and be repaired at once. The Government wrecking derrick has gone down the river to raise the former, and the latter is being towed to Cairo by two transports.

The Gunboat Mound City has just arrived from Fort Pillow for repairs of injuries sustained in the recent naval fight.

We have nothing new to add to the accounts received from our correspondent at the fleet.

From Pittsburg Landing there is no arrival to this hour.

[The following dispatch comes to hand one day late, but its details will repay its presentation, although it has been anticipated by our previous dispatch and account of this battle.—EDS.]

The condition of affairs in the country between Hickman and the Obion river is exciting the worst apprehensions. Since my last visit there, I learn that the enemy's cavalry have crossed the river and inflicted the grossest outrages and iniquities upon those who greeted us so joyfully. One Union man named Davis, the proprietor of the mill at the ford, whose wife on the occasion of our visit paraded in front of our lines waving the Stars and Stripes, is reported hung. Whether this is true or false, I have no means of determining, except that it is current rumor at Hickman. In either case, the evident way to put a period to these outrages is to seize prominent secessionists and adopt a system of reprisal and retaliation. For every loyal man hung let a dozen rebels swing and we shall hear no more of this terrible persecution for opinion's sake. Our forces should sweep the country as with the besom of destruction, and *force* the rebels to maintain a proper attitude toward our friends. It is all nonsense to talk of the respect due an enlightened and chivalric enemy, when they are daily committing depredations and outrages which would bring the blush of shame to the cheek of the veriest savage.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MISSISSIPPI FLOTILLA, OFF FT. PILLOW, ON BOARD J. H. DICKEY, May 11, 1862. Via Cairo, May 12.

Eight of the enemy's boats, three being rams and the remainder iron clad gunboats, came around Craighead Point where a Union mortar boat and the gunboat Cincinnati were lying, yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, and a brisk fire was opened upon them by the Cincinnati. This was returned for a few minutes by the larger of the rams with a pivot bow gun. This craft was named the McRae. She immediately ran towards and finally into the Cincinnati, her iron prow penetrating her side and creating an extensive breach. The Union boat kept up firing and finally riddled and disabled the McRae, and sent her off. She floated down the current to the Point and sunk. The Union boat Mound City and flag post Benton came to the assistance of the Cincinnati, and opened upon the three rams a damaging and destructive fire. The rebel gunboats kept off and only fired a few guns, leaving the swifter rams to take the brunt of the battle. The intention of the attack was doubtless to cut off and capture the Federal mortar boats, which for three weeks had poured a deadly hail of shell into Fort Pillow. In fact, the guns were first aimed at the mortar boats. The mortars were lowered and returned the compliment. Two balls entered the former, making holes as large as a man's fist, but doing no permanent harm.

After the McRae retired, the other rams, named Sumter and Van Dorn, came up, the striking the Cincinnati and filling her bulkheads. She commenced to sink, but continued her broadsides, and with the aid of the Mound City and Benton, continued to drive off the rams. They returned and attacked the Mound City and made a break in her, from the effects of which she began to fill. The rams continued to spin about this Union boat and received three or four broadsides which settled their hash most effectually. They drifted, also, down stream after the McRae, all in sinking condition.

Captain Stembel of the Cincinati shot the pilot of the McRae with a revolver, the boats being almost in contact. He was in return shot by the Captain of the McRae with a musket, the ball entering the heart of Captain Stembel and passing out of at the shoulder. He is considered dangerously hurt.

Mr. Reynolds, Fourth Master of the Cincinnati, was hit in the abdomen with a musket ball.

Alfred Mosier, a private on the same boat, was hit in the thigh. This constitutes the Union loss of men.

The rams were crowded with soldiers armed with rifles or muskets; and as the boats were completely riddled by our cannon, hundreds must have perished. Those on the craft sunk were of course all lost.

The battle lasted over three-quarters of an hour, and was a hardly fought one, the rebels getting the worst of it. The Cincinnati and Mound City, although injured, will be readily repaired.

LATER.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MISSISSIPPI FLOTILLA, OFF FORT PILLOW, ON BOARD STEAMER JOHN DICKEY, May 12, 8 A. M., via CAIRO, May 13.

The rebels are reported as in an active state of preparation for a resumption of the fight near the Fort.

A rebel deserter reports that their rams were not sunk, but badly shattered. They are working busily to make good the damage, and promise to be here again this morning. They are fully posted as to the damage done our fleet. An officer of one of the Union boats took an observation yesterday and confirms the reports of the deserter as regards the floating condition of the rams. Our own rams and more gunboats are hourly expected.

Capt. Stembel is not as badly injured as was at first supposed, and hopes are entertained of his recovery. Mosier is suffering greatly.

The rebels have not yet made good their promise to come again and fight the battle over.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1862.

Mr. Lovejoy's amendment to the Arnold bill, adopted yesterday, before the bill was passed, strikes out the preamble and all except the provisions prohibiting slavery in the Territories now or hereafter to be formed. So the act, while it "renders freedom national and slavery sectional," does not "secure freedom to all persons within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States," (as its former title proposed,) because the land occupied by our navy yards and public establishments South is not declared to be free soil.

NEW YORK, May 13.—The Washington dispatch to the New York *Times* says Capt. Boggs, bearer of dispatches from New Orleans, who lost his ship in the gallant fight there, has been assigned to the command of the Juniata, a comparatively new vessel of war, carrying 12 guns, now lying at Philadelphia.

The loss of the Norfolk Navy Yard by rebel burning, is much regretted. It will immediately be re-built by the Government.

The military board of Kentucky, who, under the authority of the loyal Legislature of that State practically took all military power out of the hands of Gov. Magoffin, last summer, and saved Kentucky to the Union, have sent a deputation to Washington to ask for moderate and conservative action on the part of Congress. They say that the emancipation act of this District, coupled with the general emancipation and confiscation bills still pending, are creating wide spread uneasiness and disaffection in Kentucky, and weakening the hands of the Union men there.

FROM THE SOUTH.

INCREASING PANIC AT FEDERAL MOVEMENTS.

OUR MORTAR FLEET BELOW MOBILE.

RICHMOND TO BE ABANDONED.

Advance on Baton Rouge and up the Mississippi.

NEW YORK, May 13.—A number of late Southern papers have been received, among them the Petersburg (Va.) *Express* of the 9th inst.

CINCINNATI, May 13.—The *Daily Commercial* has copies of the Memphis *Avalanche* and *Argus* of the 6th and 7th.

THE SITUATION IN VIRGINIA.

The advance of the iron-clad gunboat Galena up the James River created the utmost consternation in Petersburg. The fact that she silenced the rebel batteries at Day's Point and was approaching Petersburg, caused a complete panic there. The Petersburg *Express* of the 9th says: "There is a rumor that the Yankees were landing forces yesterday at Burwell's Bay or Smithfield, and their intention will be doubtless to march across the country, a distance of some 18 or twenty miles and take possession of Suffolk." This rumor lacks confirmation.

The Lynchburg *Virginian*, May 8th, says: "Jackson was still at Staunton at last accounts. A report was brought here by an officer of the 18th Mississippi regiment that a detachment, constituting the advance corps of Ewell's army at Swift Run Gap, had been driven in by the enemy, and that a battle was impending. We received intelligence yesterday to the effect that our troops were falling back from Greenbrier to Bonsoc's Depot, in Roanoke county."

The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 6th says: "The telegraphic news from Richmond is painfully significant. McClellan seems to have been preparing the same fate for Richmond that Butler and Porter got up for New Orleans."

The *Avalanche* also says: "The Congressional stampede from Richmond had a very depressing effect, and it it is believed foreshadowed the early evacuation of Virginia. The policy of evacuating is nearly played out. We have but precious little more territory that we can spare."

THE SITUATION AT CORINTH.

The Atlanta *Confederacy* of the 4th says: "Indications point strongly to a battle coming off at Corinth at an early day, which, for magnitude of the forces engaged will eclipse any that ever transpired in America. Our judgment is that the Yankees have nearly 150,000 men. Beauregard is well-nigh flanked on both sides. He has an immense army, but not so large as the enemy. It were idle to conceal the fact that we have some fears as to the result. There is such a thing as being utterly overwhelmed with numbers, against which we can provide no remedy."

The Memphis *Argus* says the Confederate loss at Shiloh is seven thousand killed and wounded.

The correspondent of the Memphis *Avalanche* says thirty-three per cent. of Bishop Polk's army was killed and wounded at Shiloh.

OUR FORCES AT NEW ORLEANS.

The *Avalanche* of the 7th says: "We have advices from New Orleans up to Saturday at 11 A. M. Gen. Butler has taken possession of the St. Charles Hotel for his headquarters. The Evans House, on Poydras street, has been converted into a hospital. The Jackson railroad depot was taken possession of on Saturday morning. The Federal pickets have been extended out as far as the crossing of Jefferson and Jackson Railroads. Four gunboats and one transport started for Baton Rouge Saturday morning. Seven Federal regiments had been landed at New Orleans. All the newspapers in New Orleans are still published, though a Federal censor is placed over every office to examine all matter and exclude whatever may prove inimical to the Federal cause. The proclamation of Gen. Butler was handed in at all the offices and refused. When the guard came to the *True Delta* office and were refused, they took possession and sent for Northern printers, who set it up and worked it off in the edition.

The *Avalanche* of the same date says of affairs in New Orleans: "Mayor Monroe and all the aldermen have been arrested, and on refusing to take the oath were sent to prison. Great distress prevails in the city. Food of all kinds is extremely scarce. Flour not to be had at any price. There is more of the Federal force yet to be landed, and the river is full of Federal gunboats, mortars and transports."

AUGUSTA, GA., May 10.—The Mobile *Tribune* of the 4th has dispatches from Jackson, Miss., dated the 2d inst. The *Delta* of Thursday last says business in New Orleans is generally suspended. Most of the banks are closed, and the city everywhere presents a sad appearance. The Post-office remains open, guarded by marines. The telegraph offices are closed, and the railroad travel stopped.

The mutiny at the fort was caused by the false news that the city had surrendered. The *Delta* says that 389 men mutinied and marched off to the enemy from the fort. One company stood firm. In answer to the Foreign Consuls, Commodore Farragut said he would allow permission to reach the city on flatboats and skiffs, but no steamers would be allowed.

CAPT. PORTER BELOW MOBILE.

MOBILE, May 8.—The advance of Commodore Porter's fleet, consisting of seven vessels, is off Fort Morgan. Ten more are off Horn Island, moving eastward. They are firing occasionally, apparently feeling for masked batteries. Our forces are confident of holding the enemy in check.

RECONNOITERING SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, GA., May 8.—The *Republican* says the Yankees were reconnoitering the river and coast batteries all the morning with gunboats. A balloon came up nearly at the mouth of the Augusta Creek, and then descended.

REBEL GUNBOATS A FAILURE.

The Memphis *Argus*, in an article on gunboats, says: "Thus far it must be confessed our attempts with gunboats on the river have been a disgusting fizzle. People know it. So does the Government.

Destructive Conflagration on Long Island—Thousands of Acres Burned Over—Loss from Three to Five Hundred Thousand Dollars.

NEW YORK, May 13.—One of the most destructive fires which ever visited Long Island, has been raging for the last four days, destroying a large amount of property. The fire broke out near Stony Brook on Friday last, and was caused by the burning over of a lot on the farm of Mr. Joel L. G. Smith.

It has swept over an area of at least sixty thousand square acres, principally in the town of Brookhaven, and startled the villagers of Stony Brook, Setauket, Port Jefferson, Mt. Sinai and Miller's Place, on the north, and New Village, Seeden, Coram, Middle Poland and Mauerville, in the middle, and Patchogue, Belfast, Fireplace, Mastic, Moonches and Onague, on the south.

It passed some little distance from the villages of the north, while in the center it came so near as to endanger dwellings and human lives.

In the south side they suffer more severely in the village of Mastic. It swept down to the Great South Bay, where many barns and outbuildings were destroyed.

At Monowell several dwellings were destroyed, and it is said that several lives were lost in attempting to arrest its progress.

A dispatch from Port Jefferson, May 12, says the damage is variously estimated at from three hundred to five hundred thousand dollars.

Additional Foreign News.

NEW YORK, May 13.—The following news by the Ætna (dates to the 1st) is additional to what was telegraphed yesterday:

The West India mail steamer brought over several Confederates who ran the blockade. It is reported that their mission is to purchase warlike stores.

The Great Exhibition would be formally opened the day the steamer left Queenstown. Circumstances looked auspicious. The palm in sculpture is accorded by the *Times* to Storey, the American.

Paris papers of the 27th publish a dispatch from Vera Cruz, dated the 3d of April, stating that France, not approving the convention of Toledo, the French troops at Tehuacan had returned to Vera Cruz, and would start for the City of Mexico on the 5 h.

Gen. Guyon had been recalled from Rome.

NEW YORK, May 13.—The steamship Jura has arrived.

LIVERPOOL, May 2.—Breadstuffs quiet and nominally unchanged.

Sanitary Supplies for Gen. Halleck's Army—No Discrimination to be Allowed.

The Wisconsin Commission which has been sent with supplies for the upper Tennessee, has left St. Louis, and the reporter of the expedition writes:

The thoroughness with which the commission have done their work so far will, I feel sure, be proudly spoken of by all who are cognizant of their labors. Gen. Wadsworth and Dr. Wolcott have been indefatigable in the accumulation of medical stores and all the necessary articles for the sick and wounded. The steamer Samuel Gaty, chartered for the conveyance of the commission from St. Louis, is a large side wheel steamer. In addition to the stores brought from Wisconsin and nobly contributed by the Chicago Commission, she was provided at St. Louis with one hundred mattresses, five or six boxes of medicines, purchased under the direction of Dr. Wolcott, a quantity of fruit, lumber for coffins, crutches and a great variety of sick room indispensables not thought of at starting, and when loaded with all that made her a hospital boat, and her yellow flag had been hoisted previous to casting loose, all who accompanied her felt that she was not only going on a noble mission, but so far as human foresight could arrange, was well fitted to fulfil it.

Per contra, Father Kilroy, one of the State Agents of Indiana, writes:

From Gen. Halleck I learn that our sanitary boat and stores were nearly useless, so far as Indiana was concerned. Though backed by Gov. Morton and Secretary Stanton we were told that we should turn over our stores to the general hospital or take them back; that no discrimination would be allowed. All soldiers of the United States must stand on equal footing, and while Indiana's efforts were duly appreciated, still public good required all we had *pro bono publico* and if needed, would be so supplied, *volens volens*. Hence I sent you a telegram to keep the stores and money for the sick sent home. There are very few civilians here. The army is now so far from the Landing that it is impossible to reach friends unless on horseback, and horses cannot be obtained for love nor money.

Cincinnati has several sanitary boats here and they are worse off than we are.

My impression is that our boat will load with sick at Harrisburg, five miles from here, where there are two thousand six hundred soldiers in need, and go home on Tuesday. There are piles of sanitary goods here.

Incidents of the Surrender of New Orleans.

On Monday while the gunboats were under the command of Porter, a flag of truce *without the Confederate flag* came down to the Clifton. It contained officers from the forts. The result of this interview was simply a preliminary affair which preceded the second flag of truce. When this came down the gunboats weighed anchor and went up to Fort Jackson. Here they anchored, and Gen. Duncan and Lieutenant Colonel Higgins came on board, and the articles of capitulation were drawn up and signed, on behalf of the Confederate States, by the above named officers and on the part of the United States by Commander D. D. Porter and the commanders of the supporting gunboats. The terms of capitulation were as follows:

ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION.

UNITED STATES SHIP HARRIET LANE, FORTS JACKSON AND ST. PHILIP, Mississippi River, April 28th, 1862.

By articles of capitulation entered into this 28th day of April, 1862, between David R. Porter, Commander, United States Navy, commanding United States mortar flotilla, of the one part, and Brigadier General Duncan, commanding the coast defences, and Lieutenant Colonel Edward Higgins, commanding Forts Jackson and St. Philip, of the other part, it is mutually agreed:

1. That Brigadier General Duncan and Lieutenant Colonel Higgins shall surrender to the mortar flotilla Forts Jackson and St. Philip, the arms, munitions of war, and all the appurtenances thereto belonging, together with all the public property that may be under their charge.

2. That Brigadier General Duncan and Lieutenant Colonel Higgins, together with the officers under their command, shall be permitted to retain their side arms, and that all private property shall be respected. Furthermore, that they shall give their parole of honor not to serve in arms against the United States until they are regularly exchanged.

3. It is furthermore agreed by Commander David D. Porter, commanding the mortar flotilla, on the part of the United States Government, the non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians shall be permitted to retire on parole, their commanding and other officers becoming responsible for them, and that they shall deliver up their arms and accoutrements in their present condition, provided that the expenses of the transportation of the same shall be defrayed by the Government of the United States.

4. On the signing of these articles by the contracting parties, the forts shall be formally taken possession of by the United States naval forces comprising the mortar fleet, the Confederate flag shall be lowered, and the flag of the United States hoisted on the flagstaffs of Forts Jackson and St. Philip.

In the agreement of the above, we, the undersigned, do herewith set our hands and seals.

DAVID D. PORTER, Commanding Mortar Flotilla.
W. B. RENSHAW, Commodore U. S. Navy.
J. M. WAINWRIGHT, Com'ding Harriet Lane.
J. K. DUNCAN, Brig. Gen. Com'ding Coast Defences.
EDWARD HIGGINS, Lt. Colonel C. S. A., Com'ding Forts Jackson and St. Philip.
Witnesses:
EWD. NICHOLS, Lt. Com'd'g Winona.
J. H. RUSSELL, Lt. Com'd'g Kanawha.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of the 9th inst. says:

At midnight on Sunday, the bridge over the Potomac at Harper's Ferry was opened for travel, and immediately the cars of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad began to pass over it. For the forty-eight hours ending at midnight, eight hundred loaded cars had passed over. Of that number six hundred went East and two hundred came West. There is still a large amount of freight awaiting transportation, and all the cars of the road will be brought into requisition to dispose of it as speedily as possible.

Col. Jennison at Washington.

[From the Washington Republican, 9th.]

This "abolition monster," "border ruffian," "Kansas highwayman," and everything else that is bad, (according to the Democratic newspapers,) is in Washington, and was upon the floor of the Senate for a long time yesterday. He certainly does not have the look of a monster, but is a quiet-looking gentleman whom we should never suspect of committing any excesses or outrages in time of peace or war, and we presume that the Democratic newspapers of Missouri and the West have attributed acts to him for which he is not responsible.

The Plan of Commodore Foote.

[Washington dispatch to N. Y. Tribune, 12th.]

Lieut. Phelps, commanding one of the gunboats in Flag Officer Foote's Flotilla, in a private letter to a friend here, explains the inactivity of the fleet, now so happily broken by the unavailing attack of the rebel squadron. He says that the risk of having to deal with heavily armed earthworks and eleven gunboats at once was too great, and the consequences of failure too serious to render it advisable to put in practice again the plan which proved so successful with the assistance of Gen. Pope's army at Island No. 10, since, had the flotilla been seriously disabled in the unequal contest, the enemy's boats could have easily run up stream, until St. Louis, Cincinnati, and other river cities were at their mercy. For the rebels' flotilla alone they felt themselves prepared. Flag Officer Foote has expressed the same views frequently.

The Emancipation of Slavery.

[Washington dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune, 12th]

A sugar planter now in Cuba, in a private letter just received here, writes:

"I have been a great deal among the planters here, and to my great surprise, I find that the leading and intelligent ones are in favor of the Emancipation of Slavery in the Island—a gradual Emancipation. They reason thus: That this measure being the hobby of the day, Spain will be bullied into it sooner or later, and that they had better take the lead in it and control it; in fact, the Junta of Supervision, a new sort of authority lately established here, have presented a memorial to the Queen of Spain recommending that measure."

The writer of this letter is vouched for as trustworthy and intelligent.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—By Haman, at 38 North Market street, a girl to make Vests. my14-r350-1t

WANTED.—A respectable Girl wishes Chamberwork and Sewing in a private family. Good city reference given. Inquire at No. 10 North Desplaines street. my14-r355-1t

WANTED—A Partner with a few hundred dollars cash, to engage in the Commission Business. House established in 1862, and doing a good trade. Address COMMISSION, Post Office Box 1778. my14-r347-3t

WANTED—In a Liquor Store, a Boy thirteen to sixteen years of age, of good character and steady habits. Apply at 40 South LaSalle street. my14-r335-1t

WANTED—A Baker, one who understands the business, to be employed in Jacksonville, Ill. Apply at 45 South Water street, Chicago. my14-r360-1t

WANTED—A small House. Any one having a small house to let, by addressing "C. M." office of this paper, can find a customer. State price. my14-r366-1t

WANTED.—A gentleman and his wife wish to obtain board and furnished rooms in a private family. Address Box 6213. my14-r352-4net

WANTED—100 Agents, Local and Travelling, throughout the WEST, to sell our 12 new articles of REAL MERIT (warranted no "Humbugs," paying 100 per cent. profit, and selling rapidly. For circular enclose stamp. J. T. RICE & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Agents, cor. of Madison and Dearborn sts., Chicago. my14-r353-2net

WANTED.—The advertiser desires a situation as Clerk. He has always lived in New York, and has been for the last seven years connected as salesman with one of the largest houses of that city. Is perfectly competent to keep books. Address "B. B.," office of this paper. my14-r365-1t

WANTED—A situation as Book Keeper, Traveling Clerk, or employment in some other capacity, by a party who has been engaged in business for twenty years. Is a competent accountant. Has been engaged in traveling, and can command some country acquaintance. Can give good city references. A moderate salary only expected. Address "E. W. D.," Post Office Box 3458. my14-r356-3t

WANTED—A faithful and trusty man of good education and address desires a situation as private watchman, or any employment where a trusty and competent man is required. Is a good teamster, well acquainted with the city, and would be a first rate man for a grocer or other business keeping a delivery wagon. Is an experienced Nurse. The best of reference given. Address "L. A.," Tribune Office. my14-r359-1t

WANTED—Agents. The best selling article now in the field is the PATRIOTIC COMBINATION. It affords a large profit, and is a novelty. Also, the new style of Prize Stationery and Recipe Packages, affording Agents 100 per cent. One worthy of examination. Chance for persons to engage in a profitable business. C. M. DUNN & CO., 134 South Clark st. my14-r363-1t

WANTED—Agents to canvass for Headley's Life of Washington, Sacred Biography and History, Christian Home, and other valuable works ... in the Chicago and surrounding districts ... success ... agencies given for towns and counties. For full information call on or address O. F. GIBBS, 134 South Clark street, Chicago. Post Office Box 382.

WANTED—Agents.—We have ANOTHER very fine and useful article. Our Agents are doing even better than we represented. During the last week each one has made OVER $4 PER DAY. We do not deal in any articles of a trivial or merely ornamental character ... Address WOOD & CO., Box 781, Chicago.

New Advertisements.

CHOICE INVESTMENTS.—I offer some of the finest Lots and Tracts in and near this City, in South, West and North Divisions, and in the Grove North. Very desirable either for occupancy or as investments. T. WRIGHT, Room No. 8 Portland Block. my14-r368-1t

ROSEHILL CEMETERY. SPECIAL TRAIN To-day (Wednesday) leaves Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Depot at 2:30 P. M., and returns at 4:30 P. M. Fare TEN CENTS each way. All regular trains stop at the Cemetery. J. B. NEWHOUSE, President. my14-r362-1t

LOST—A Bay Station Colt, two years old, from Myrick's Cattle Yards, on the 8th inst., with long mane and tail—mane on high side, star, a little white on nigh hind leg. A suitable reward will be paid to the finder at said yards. Q. WHITE. my14-r364-1w

LOST—A Roll of Bills amounting to $105 was lost about 5 o'clock yesterday (Tuesday) afternoon in crossing Kinzie street and Milwaukee avenue. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to Henry Sweet, corner of Desplaines and Kinzie streets. my14-r365-1t

LOST—May 10th, a Black Pony, about 13 or 14 hands high. Any person giving information where she may be found, or returning her to my Chair Factory, two blocks north of Milwaukee Avenue on North Green street, will be liberally rewarded. [my14-r367-1w] JOHN PHILLIPS.

PARTNERSHIP IN PRODUCE AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.—A party just about commencing this business in Chicago, wishes a partner, active or silent, with a large cash capital. The advertiser has some capital, and thoroughly understands the business; can command a good line of customers, and is a man of activity, energy and industry. Parties with capital, wishing such a partnership, may address "H. C.," care of Post Office Box 3674, Chicago. my14-r348-1t

CAUTION.—My wife, Lydia Moody, having left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, after this date. THOMAS MOODY. Barrington, May 12, 1862. my14-r339-1t

IF THE PERSON WHO PICKED up Twelve Dollars near S. O. Griggs & Co.'s Book Store, on Lake street, will return it to the Illinois Central Railroad Freight Office, foot of South Water street, he will be suitably rewarded and receive the thanks of the owner. my14-r352-1t

FOR SALE.—One very large Bay Horse, sound and perfect, for sale cheap. Inquire at No. 15 Dearborn street. my14-r351-1t

FOR SALE—A first-class frame House on Wabash Avenue, south of Twelfth st. Ground lease $160 per year. YOUNG & SPRINGER, No. 2 Metropolitan Block. my14-r340-3net

TO RENT—Furnished Dwelling to rent. The first-class brick dwelling, finely furnished with convenient stabling and carriage house, No. 239 North Dearborn street, not far from Chicago Avenue. A desirable locality and convenient to the Horse Railroad. The house is most conveniently arranged in all respects. Apply to S. H. KERFOOT & CO., No. 71 Dearborn street, McCormick's Building. my14-r354-5t

$500.—Wanted a third or one half interest in a paying business, by a party that would like to be actively employed. Commission, Grain and Feed, or Family Grocery business preferred. Can furnish from five hundred to one thousand dollars and give good City references. Address "J. E. D." Post Office Box 3656. my14-r364-3t

$25,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED City property, in amounts from $1,000 to $10,000 at 10 per cent. per annum. Applications made at 156 South Water street, Room No. 3 Aiken's Building (up-stairs) adjoining Board of Trade. [my14-r356-1w] G. B. COOK.

GUARDIAN SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Notice is hereby given that on the fifth day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., I shall sell, for cash, at public auction, at the premises to be sold, the following personal property, to wit: Four Frame Two Story Dwelling Houses, being Nos. 164 and 166 on Monroe street, and the two houses in their rear on the alley. JOHN JONES, Guardian of P. W. Bonner. Chicago, May 14, 1862. my14-r342-td

STRAYED OR STOLEN—On last Sunday evening from Long Grove, near Palatine station, on the C. & N. W. R. R., two Pony Mares and two Mules. One of the Ponies is about fourteen and a half hands high, a dark bay, with a star in her forehead, long switch tail and mane; the other about thirteen hands high, ten years old, dark brown, nearly black, with high withers ... One of the Mules is a black-jack, fourteen and-one-half hands high, with mealy nose, and four years old this spring. The other is a black mare mule, between thirteen and fourteen hands high with black nose and collar marks, and five years old this spring. A liberal reward will be paid for their return or for any information leading to their recovery, by DANIEL ROSE, at Long Grove. my14-r354-1t

ILLINOIS WAR WARRANTS. Chicago City Stock and Specie Wanted. Highest prices given by J. W. DREXEL & CO., No. 42 South Clark street. [my14-r359-10t]

IOWA WAR AND DEFENCE WARRANTS.—I will pay the highest market rates for Iowa War and Defence Warrants. F. G. SALTONSTALL, Stock and Bond Broker, 34 Clark st. my14-r332-2w

OFFICE BOARD OF TRADE, CHICAGO, May 13th, 1862. There will be a meeting of members of "the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago," held at their rooms FRIDAY, 16th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. By order of the President, my14-r336-3t SETH CATLIN, Secretary.

PIG IRON.—Charcoal and Anthracite Pig Iron, Hard, Soft and Extra Strong. For sale low to close consignment by F. H. CUTTING, Room No. 2 Walker's Block, Dearborn street. my14-r337-1m

A PURELY VEGETABLE TOOTH POWDER, Which neutralizes acidities, removes tartar, protects the teeth from decay, and imparts a delicious flavor to the breath, is prepared by W. WARD ELLIS, Dentist, Portland Block, corner of Washington and Dearborn streets, Chicago. my14-r358-1t

SHERMAN, HALL & CO., 97 South Water street, are making CASH ADVANCES on Grain and Flour consigned to WM. S. TOOLE & CO., NEW YORK. Also on Pork, Lard and Butter for sale in New York or shipment to Europe. ap13-gm-2dnet

WISCONSIN CURRENCY WANTED AT BEST RATES. WILLARD & KEAN, No. 1 CLARK STREET. my14-r343-1t

ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY! Rheumatism, Fever and Ague, Gout, Piles, Saint Vitus Dance, and Asthma, treated without medicine, without pain, without instruments, without magnetism or electricity, without baths, without risk of life or health, and without MONEY if a thorough cure is not effected.

DR. BELL'S INFIRMARY For the treatment of the above named maladies has become a fixed institution. His treatment is OPERATIVE and potent in all diseases that may be subject to it, and as he is bound by the pressure of professional business, he is obliged to confine his attention to a few of those diseases that are most fearful, and which baffle the skill of the entire medical profession. His method of practice is no secret, and he will be pleased to explain it to any one seeking relief, and to such he will give the names of parties who have been cured by his mode of practice. The Doctor is aware that those afflicted with disease have already suffered too much in health and pocket by experimental practice, which has ruined their constitution and finances. But do not forget, in fretting, you are running no risk either constitutionally or financially. If you are not helped it will cost NOTHING. Dr. Bell will attend to calls either in the city or country. Consultations free and confidential. Correspondents must send stamp to prepay postage. Room, 156 State street, Chicago. Address Dr. S. T. BELL, Chicago, Ill. my14-r348-3t

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago—In Chancery. Edson Keith and John A. Gurley vs. Robert G. Boone, Edward N. Larmon and Thomas Hoyne—Foreclosure of Mortgage. Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause on the twelfth day of May, A. D. 1862, I, Sumner Marble, as a Special Master in Chancery, for such purpose duly appointed by the Superior Court of Chicago, will, on Thursday, the fifth day of June, A. D. 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, known and designated as Block No. Twenty-three (23), in Assessor's Division of the southwest fractional quarter of Section No. twenty-two (22), in Township No. thirty-nine (39), north of Range fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian, bounded as follows: Commencing at a stake at the northeast intersection of Calumet avenue and Ringold Place, thence east along the north line of said Ringold Place four hundred and seven and two-tenths feet (407 2-10 ft.) to a stake fifty-five and four-tenths feet (55 4-10 ft.) west of the west line of the right of way of the Illinois Central Railroad, thence northwest on a line parallel with said east track of said Railroad four hundred and forty-seven and three-tenths feet (447 3-10 ft.) to a stake fifty-five and four-tenths feet (55 4-10 ft.) west of the east track of said Railroad, thence west along the south line of Commerce street two hundred and seventy-eight and six-tenths feet (278 6-10 ft.) to a stake, thence south along the east line of Calumet avenue four hundred and twenty-seven and eight-tenths feet (427 8-10 ft.) to the place of beginning, containing exclusive of streets, three and 13-100 acres. Also, all the right, title and interest of the said Robert G. Boone and Edward N. Larmon, of, in and to any lands lying east of the premises above described and westerly of the lands of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging, or so much of said premises as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due the complainants under said decree, with the interest thereon, and the costs of suit. SUMNER MARBLE, Special Master in Chancery. GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Compl'ts. Sol'rs. Chicago, May 13th, 1862. my14-r380-td

NOTICE.—Sealed Proposals are invited until the 27th day of May, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the United States Subsistence Department with 2,000 head of Beef Cattle on the hoof. The Cattle to be delivered at Washington City, and each animal to average 1,300 pounds gross weight, no animal admitted weighing less than 1,000 pounds gross. Heifers and Bulls not wanted. The Cattle to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as the Government may require. The first delivery of Cattle to be made on the 10th of June, 1862, or as soon thereafter as Government may require. A bond with good and sufficient security will be required. Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury Notes, or other Government funds. No bid will be entertained when the party by contractors to have previously failed to comply with their contracts, or where the bidder is not present to respond to his bid, and all bids to be accompanied by two guarantees. The names of firms should be stated in full, with the precise address of all the members of the firm. Bids to be addressed to Major A. BECKWITH, C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C. FORM OF GUARANTEE. We, ——— of the County of ——— and State of ———, and ——— of the County of ——— and State of ———, do hereby guarantee that ——— is able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should the contract be awarded him we are prepared to become his securities. This guarantee must be appended to each bid. my14-r365-td

FOR SALE—A kind, gentle, showy Horse, sixteen hands high, is a beautiful bay ... will be sold cheap ... Apply at 96 State street. my14-r...

New Advertisements.

LATER AND BETTER. OUR DAILY RECEIPTS OF FRESH GOODS Enables us to supply the pressing demand and meet the views of buyers. BOWEN BROTHERS, JOBBERS IN Dry Goods, Notions, Crockery, &c. my14-r369-1t

HOME MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. AT A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE HOME MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF ILLINOIS, Held at their office on the 6th inst. pursuant to notice for their election of Directors for said Company for the ensuing year. The following named persons were unanimously elected, viz: Thos. B. Bryan, Jas. H. Woodworth, E. C. Sherman, Van H. Higgins, S. W. Blatchford, John Evans, Matthew Laflin, John V. Farwell, Chas. Follansbe, Edw. Hempstead, S. G. Hall, Alonzo Cutler. At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Thomas B. Bryan was elected President, Alonzo Cutler Secretary, and James H. Woodworth, Treasurer. ALONZO CUTLER, Secretary. Chicago, May 12th, 1862. my14-r368-1t

MADAM CORA JAMES, THE World-renowned Life Reader, The Scientific Phrenologist and Astrologist, can be consulted by ladies and gentlemen on all things pertaining to the Past, Present and Future. The mysterious lines which nature and fate have traced in the faces of all human beings, with unerring gift, is to her an open book, from which she predicts Marriage, Inheritance, Voyages, Lawsuits, Money, and Plans of Business. Madam James can teach the art of procuring congenial companions for life, which thousands fail to do. Don't procrastinate, as this is a rare chance, but come at once. Southeast corner of West Randolph and Clinton streets. my10-r263-10net

UNION AT HOME!—The question with every housekeeper should not be Can I Afford to have a PEACE-MAKER COOKING STOVE! But can I afford to do without one? THE PEACE-MAKER Occupies no more room than the common kind of cooking stove, with only four boiler holes, while ITS CAPACITY IS ONE-THIRD GREATER, and combining in the highest degree all the facilities for performing the culinary work of a household with ECONOMY, CONVENIENCE AND DISPATCH. THE PEACE-MAKER HAS A Roasting and Broiling Chamber, In which Roasting can be done on a turn spit, DIRECTLY BEFORE THE FIRE; and Broiling be done over LIVE COALS, without any fumes or smoke escaping into the room. VAN SHAACK, 47----State Street----47 HAS THIS POPULAR STOVE. [oc18-g85-1sly]

METAL WAREHOUSE. Great Reduction in Prices for Cash.

I. C. 10x14	Charcoal Tin,	- -	$9.25
I. X. 10x14	"	"	11.25
I. C. Roofing	"	"	9.00
I. X.	"	"	11.00

The above prices are for first quality CHARCOAL BRANDS. Second quality Charcoal Brands fifty cents (50c) per box less. TINNERS STOCK —AND— FENCE WIRE At the Lowest Market Price. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., METAL WAREHOUSE, 199 & 201 Randolph Street. my14-r363-1m-1stp

NOTICE TO BREWERS, DISTILLERS, &C. We are authorized Agents for NORWOOD & MANING'S Celebrated American Isinglass. American Isinglass. American Isinglass. And will sell at manufacturers and New York and Boston prices. We also invite attention to our large stock of Corks, Irish Moss and Manufacturers Goods. SMITH & DWYER, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 92 & 94 LAKE STREET.

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., DEALERS IN WROUGHT IRON PIPE, For Steam, Gas and Water. VALVES, COCKS, GAUGES, PUMPS, WHISTLES, &c. GIFFARD'S INJECTORS. Worthington's Steam Pumps. 38 LAKE STREET.

CHAS. L. NOBLE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN LAMPS AND OILS. CARBON OIL For sale at Manufacturer's Prices. 175 LAKE STREET.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LIVERPOOL AND ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, By Grand Trunk Railway AND Regular Weekly Line of First-Class Ocean Steamers, SAILING EVERY SATURDAY MORNING From the Railway Company's Dock at Quebec. Freight shipped on through bills of lading. Send for further information to JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 12 Lake st., Chicago. WALTER SHANLEY, General Manager, Montreal.

TO LIVERPOOL—WEEKLY From New York. Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde-built Iron Steamships.

City of New York,	Edinburgh,
City of Baltimore,	Kangaroo,
City of Washington,	Glasgow,
City of Manchester,	Vigo,
Etna,	Bosphorus.

Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage. These Steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water tight sections, and carry patent fire annihilators. For further information apply to CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., General Western Agents, 15 LaSalle street, Chicago. Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President. CASH ASSETS OVER $8,000,000! Which is the property of Policy Holders. This has been the most successful Life Company ever chartered in any country. As its rates of premiums are no HIGHER while the assets are GREATER and its Dividends are LARGER than any other Company, it is therefore not only the SAFEST but the CHEAPEST Company to insure in. Persons insuring should take a Policy which will be paid when called for, ten, twenty or fifty years hence, by going to Chicago. Circulars and information gratuitously furnished or sent by mail to any address. Applications for insurance received by E. W. PHILLIPS, Agent for Chicago. H. B. MERRELL, Agent for Wisconsin. Post Office address Milwaukee.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe. The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada issue Through Bills of Lading from and at very low rates, from all the principal cities ... JAS. WARRACK ... M. PENNINGTON, Gen. Freight Agent, Montreal.

4,000 Galls. STONEWARE, For Sale Low to Close. SAMUEL GREENE & CO. my14-r... Basement No. 2 Board of Trade Building.

The Tribune.

SECOND DAY, MAY 14, 1862.

SCHEMES AT CONCEPTION.

Some of our exchanges, particularly those of the pro-slavery stamp, are with great care tracing out the real parentage of boy at Yorktown, after its successful "Michigan Colonel" was in command of a position where a field in which civil rights does were believed to be thickly concealed, was being shelled by his men! he has got safely on the Rebel side struggling. At last, ger comes up to pass the sentry, is refused, and urges that he is a member of Congress, whereupon "the Michigan Colonel" ex presses the sense of origin it would give him to admit Congress to that field, in the hope that the entire body would be blown up, "sent to and the war," a sentiment the Pro-Slavery sheets applaud as a good hit; a very severe thing on Congress. We hope there is not a word of truth in this particular story. It may be true or false; but if such a "Michigan Colonel" there be, we protest the assertion that he is a Pro-Slavery man whose hatred and loathing against Congress grows out of his sympathy with the rebels. He is the very man to have applauded that other Federal officer, of more note, who, some months ago, expressed a burning desire to "turn his guns on Congress."

What is implied in the above expression of the Michigan hero but that he believes Congress and the Government is responsible for the war? And what more treasonable utterance can there be, even in the secret councils of Jeff. Davis? We refer to this obscure paragraph because it has this significance, and is the exponent of a sentiment we wish were not found within our army lines, and applauded among what claims to be the loyal press. It is worthy of notice that neither officers nor newspapers who decry Congress find augbt to blame in the small Vallandigham faction in the House. They were with Bright in sympathy, until his expulsion, and now they swear by the Border State men. The hatred they bear to Congress is because of the progress of free sentiment in that body. They hate Congress because upon Congressmen who do this high and solemn duty will devolve the punishment of traitors, in their penalty the monster slavery will be doomed, and, though tardily, this Congress gives tokens that it will be equal to this trust.

Now we tell these shoulder-strapped heroes, that, much as the country prizes the services of her sons who lay down their lives in the field, yet she has devolved far more sacred responsibilities upon those to whom belongs the work of restoration, the administration of justice to the traitors, the bringing in of peace through the vindication of national power, and finally the laying deeply and firmly the foundations of national stability and permanence hereafter. The crushing out of the armies of treason belongs to our soldiers, and well are our brave volunteers fulfilling this duty. But when the war is over and the last battle alarm has been sounded, the work has but just begun that pertains to Congress, in whose hands rest our national destinies. Military officers who talk sneeringly of Congress forget this, or are actuated by the motives of hostility we impute to them above. To Congress belongs the work of bringing to account faithless public servants, of dragging to the light gigantic frauds, of examining into the loyalty and testing the real services of military men. And these are ungracious offices among the guilty, and to these are to be attributed no small share of the sneers at Congress. We hope "the Michigan Colonel" will do well and win his Brigadier straps in the Virginia campaign, but it will not be in the direction of charging this war or its prolongation upon Congress. Let him set a better example to his men than to tell them that to anybody but the rebels belongs the guilt of this sad war, and let him lead his regiment against these enemies of the nation, forbearing the while to stain his military glory with a libel upon the Government from which he draws his pay the libel set afloat to his harm in the "good hit at Congress" ascribed to him.

THE REASON WHY.

It excited some remark recently that Gen. McClellan in one of his dispatches should ask leave to "follow the example of other Generals and direct the names of battles to be placed on the colors of regiments"

At the first blush nothing seems more proper than that the regiments who have borne their colors to dear bought victory in defence of the Union, should inscribe upon their standards as a perpetual memorial, the names of the fields of their valor. But a little reflection sustains the eminent present and historical propriety of the sentiment embodied in Mr. Sumner's recent resolution in the Senate, which was as follows:

"*Resolved*, That, in the efforts now making for the restoration of the Union and the establishment of peace throughout the country, it is inexpedient that the names of the victories obtained over our own fellow-citizens should be placed on the regimental colors of the National flag."

This means that the war is to end when the supremacy of the Government is re-established, and that thenceforth the work must and should be that of removal of all traces and sources of animosity. The traitors crushed out and punished, and the cause of the rebellion blotted out forever, let the only memorial of the war for the Union be the re-united country, with peace restored throughout its borders. Even as Time and the recurring seasons will efface the desolations of war, and smooth over the scarred battle-fields, so nothing should remain to perpetuate enmity or hatred among the people. It will be enough for all our regiments to have conquered under the Stars and Stripes, and in this National ensign all others should be ed. In a foreign war, Buena Vista, and Monterey, might stand without the sad significance that pertains to Dunelson, Newbern, and Williamsburg, where kindred blood was shed by kinsmen in the civil war, brought upon us by Slavery. Let there be no needless blazon of Union victories. It will be enough that a restored country will perpetuate the fame of the patriot soldiers who fought her battles.

THE SITUATION AT CORINTH.

Will there be a fight at Corinth? is just now the question of all others agitating the public mind. The rumor varies with each day. Now the battle is actually in progress, and then the "most reliable sources" are responsible for the statement that the rebels have abandoned their works and are falling back. Time alone can give the solution of the problem involved in the position of two great armies on the Upper Tennessee. One authority, a military officer with whom we have conversed, who left Gen. Halleck's lines on Wednesday last, expresses what seems to be the unanimous conviction of our army, that the rebels will fight. Says he, "the opposing lines are nine miles long, and every man of ours is confronted by one of theirs." The recent skirmish in Gen. Pope's division is evidence in the same direction. And yet men remember Manassas, and Yorktown, and Fort Henry, and recal how, before this, the rebels have shown a stiff battle front, the while their forces were being rapidly withdrawn. We have another bit of testimony upon the other side which we have not yet seen in print. A gentleman of intelligence, just returned from Pittsburg, and who, during a sojourn of several days had a good opportunity for observation, says that he finds good proof that Beauregard's ultimate design is to abandon Corinth, in the fact that in numerous instances residents of that part of Tennessee who, on the pressing call for recruits for immediate service went into the rebel ranks, are now numerously returning, saying that the army is going South where they are not willing to fight it. Several of these rebel soldiers our informant heard relating all give the same testimony. A few days will solve these doubts, and yet so much hangs on the issue that great anxiety will necessarily be felt until all is over. With a Federal success at that point ends the encounters with rebel armies in the field, and only a broken guerilla warfare can be maintained, short lived, and steadily end in the supremacy of the Union. We will not study the scarcely possible contingency of a reverse, but such would be its importance to the rebel cause in the present crisis that they will not for any ordinary reason remit their exertions to compass it. A few days, however, will bring us the complete result. Let us hope it may be such as will end the campaign, and place the utter hopelessness of the rebel cause unmistakably before the world.

FORWARD TO RICHMOND.

Forward to Richmond at last! That cry will accompany out of the possession of the traitors. The day of retribution has come upon Eastern Virginia. Her absurd pride will aggravate her humiliation; for she must first be brought low before she can rise again to the level of loyal respectability. She must undergo regeneration. She is vain of her ancient renown, now sadly dishonored, and of her "sacred" soil, now daily profaned by the tread of free-soil Yankee legions. Her capital is to her what Paris is to the French. With her doom staring her in the face, it is poor consolation to tell Virginia how it might have been averted.

The storm of war would have passed her by had she not preferred hypocrisy to truthfulness, rebellion to loyalty, and a treacherous alliance with the despotic Gulf States, to an honorable union with the free and powerful commonwealths of the North. Next to Charleston, Richmond takes precedence in the rank of thoroughly disloyal cities. For years it has been a den of conspirators whose trade was plotting against the Republic. Affecting to act with more deliberation and judgment, with more dignity and discretion, than its impulsive sister, it has been the more guilty of the two; for under this guise of innocence, it has committed the same crimes. Charleston boldly avowed the most revolting wickedness, and exulted in it. Richmond has been trying to do the most degrading work of the conspiracy in a dignified and courtly manner. It has been the Robert Macaire of the plot—putting on mock airs and a shabby gentility, while planning the blackest crime of the century. She has aspired to be the capital of rebeldom, the focus of the slaveholders' great conspiracy. She has devoted her whole energies to promote the rebellion and destroy the Republic. She has staked all on the cast of the die, and lost. The Grand Army of the Union is within her gates. The mudsills profane her sacred places with their loyal presence, and the stars and stripes wave over haughty Richmond. But yet there are some loyal and true men in the Capitol of the Old Dominion who have not bowed the knee to Baal.

For their sake she will be spared many humiliations. John Minor Botts, who was rejected by the secession builders, will become the chief corner-stone in the reconstruction of the political edifice; and there are others like him who have passed through the terrible ordeal and come out refined gold. From these roots a Union tree will grow, that will in time overshadow the whole scrub forest of secession and disloyalty.

OPPOSED TO FREE HOMESTEADS.

The passage of the Homestead bill will destroy one source of public revenue, which has been important hitherto, and will be more so hereafter, upon the return of a prosperous condition of the country, but it been left unclouded by the passage of the bill, as connected to the principle and policy of a homestead bill in former years, when other sources of revenue were ample for the wants of the government, we should seriously question the policy of it now, when the public credit rests on the basis it does, we can stand upon, and when the most enormous direct taxation is impending to supply the treasury. But we look with unalloyed satisfaction upon the principle *of free lands.*—*Chicago Times*,

Of course it does. It "doubts" the "wisdom" of anything that has the prefix *free* to it. It believes only in the "wisdom" and divinity of Slavery, and is devoted specially to aiding the secession master in keeping his loyal bondman in servitude. Nothing for the poor white man, and everything for the aristocratic slaveholder, is the maxim of that secession sheet.

The passage of the Homestead bill, so far from "destroying public revenue," as alleged, will largely increase it. The Government, for years, has derived very little income from the sale of public lands. But parcel out the unoccupied National domain in quarter sections to landless men, and the increase of production and consumption of dutiable goods, and the addition to taxable property that will thereby follow, will add to the public income *dollars* where *dimes* would otherwise be obtained, besides enhancing the commerce of the country and promoting the general welfare. The slaveholders have always opposed the Homestead measure, because it would benefit the laboring class, and tend to elevate the "mud-sills" to a position of pecuniary independence. The secession print although sucking its living from the sweat of the poor man's brow, advocates the interests of their enemies. The wonder is that any laboring man is so wanting in self respect as to patronize or countenance that treacherous, snakey sheet. It should be obliged to look to those whom it serves for its grub.

How Large is our Army?

There seems to be great doubt as to the effective strength of our volunteer army. The pay-rolls show 709,000 men; the War Department can't find more than 600,000; and Senator Wilson, Chairman of the Military Committee, believes we have not to exceed 530,000. Where are the other 100,000, or 200,000? It was suggested in the House, the other day, that fraudulent pay-rolls have been forwarded to the Department. Here is a good subject for an Investigating Committee. We believe in Senator Wilson's figures, and they seem to be based upon an estimate like this:

Commanders.	Men.
Gen. McClellan's column	126,000
Gen. Halleck's do	125,000
Gen. McDowell's do	40,000
Gen. Banks's do	35,000
Gen. Fremont's department	30,000
Gen. Hunter's do	20,000
Gen. Hunter's do	20,000
Gen. Brannan's (Key West, etc.)	10,000
Gen. Sherman's column	15,000
Gens. Curtis and Steele	20,000
Gens. Ord and Pope	20,000
Gen. Hunt's Department of Kansas	5,000
New Mexico and guing	10,000
Gen. Mitchell's column	14,000
Guard duty in Ky. and Tenn	18,000
Guard duty in Missouri	5,000
Guard duty before Island 10	8,000
Guarding prisoners North	7,000
	500,000

Now, from the above there should be deducted ten to fifteen per cent. for soldiers in the hospitals, at home, on furlough, and discharged, for physical incapacity, leaving a total of 440,000 men capable of doing duty. If we stand somewhat, if Halleck's force is known, as we suspect 400,000 effective men. Scores of regiments that marched from home 1,000 strong, can muster now only 300 to 500 men, and few regiments number more than 700 to 800, rank and file. The rebels have suffered the same degree of shrinkage and perhaps worse.

The number of soldiers at home on furlough with sick certificates, is much greater than is generally supposed, and we doubt whether the War Department is aware of how many thousands there are of such. A majority of surgeons and it for easier to give certificates to a couple or three hundred sifting men in a regiment, on which they can obtain leave of absence, than to attend to them in their camp hospital. And it is but natural that those who thus get home should be in no special hurry to get well enough to return, as their pay runs on while absent just the same as when present with their regiment. The order issued last winter to stop recruiting to fill up associated regiments was an unwise one, and has lately been revoked.

Major Genl Appington.

The telegraphic dispatches yesterday announced that Major Appington, of Polo, Ogle county, was shot through the head near Corinth. Major A. was, we believe, a native of Delaware county, N. Y., and emigrated to Buffalo Grove, Ogle county, about the year 1835, where for several years he pursued the avocation of a blacksmith, varied, in the summer season, with jobs of house building. In 1854 he contracted for the building of a section of the Illinois Central Railroad, and was at that time the owner of the principal property of the site of the present town of Polo, which he always affectionately claimed him as his "father." In 1856 he was elected State Senator from the District comprising the counties of Carroll, Ogle, Winnebago and Boone, which post he filled with credit to himself and his constituents. A year ago he enlisted a cavalry company at Polo, was chosen its Captain, and soon attached to the 8th Illinois Cavalry, of which regiment he was elected Major.

Although originally possessing but a limited education, Major Appington by extensive reading, thoroughly posted himself concerning the political history of our country, and did good service for the Republican party in the canvass of 1860. Unassuming and somewhat eccentric in his manners, he was a warm-hearted and generous man, a public-spirited citizen, a kind husband and father, and one whose loss will be deeply felt in the community in which he lived. He leaves a large and interesting family.

Why Yorktown was Evacuated.

A deserter from the rebels, a native of New York, who served in a Confederate artillery company at Yorktown, states that the utmost confidence was felt by General Magruder in the impregnability of the works, which was also entertained by its officers and men. When the news was received of Commodore Farragut having run Forts Jackson and Philip, and the subsequent fall of New Orleans, they began to doubt whether the gunboats could not do likewise at Yorktown. It is said that General Magruder sat down and cried on hearing the news, and his officers all began to desert, while the Louisiana regiments wanted to go home. Magruder, however, opposed the evacuation throughout, but was overruled by Johnston, Lee and Davis.

"No Hope Left."

The Memphis *Argus* is disheartened. It says it Corinth is lost, "the patriotic people of the Southwest, who have so nobly contributed to the establishment of Southern independence, may as well relinquish their hope of success and prepare to quietly yield a quiet submission to Northern despotism. With an enemy's army at our right, untrammeled and unimpaired, with New Orleans in possession of the Lincolnites, and their victorious boats descending the river above us, and with another force penetrating the wilds of Arkansas, seeking to reach this point, there is really no hope left."

The Colliers' Strike at Pottsville.

A Philadelphia correspondent of the New York *Herald* gives an interesting history of the causes which have led to the strike of the coal miners in Schuylkill county, Pa., which he says is a matter of annual occurrence, although this year it assumed an appearance of determination, riot and disorder it never had before. The dissatisfaction is stated to originate in the tyranny of raising capitalists, both in respects low wages and the manner in which earnings are paid. The average amount of wages is five dollars per week, which is seldom paid in cash, but in "orders" on storekeepers in the employment of the mining companies, where they must take goods at the company's scale of charges. Such is the state of things represented by the writer that families can hardly obtain the necessaries of life. During the winter families of eight persons have had to subsist on three dollars, out of which had to come their rent and the oil consumed while at work. Under these circumstances the sympathies of the masses are with the strikers, although their disorderly action is condemned. It is said to be caused only by a few turbulent men. The difficulty has been settled; but the mine owners declare that the advanced prices will ruin them. The Forest Improvement Company is working mainly upon Government orders, and if it sees wages demanded are paid, the capitalists say they cannot fulfill the contracts, which name a certain amount of money per ton. The damage to the mines has been considerable.

Truth Well Told.

Following in the fashions set by the London *Times*, the Canadian papers have snarled at our Government ever since the war broke out, and now that the *Times* draws in its horns, they again follow suit and become placable. One Montreal journal finds place for two stinging letters from correspondents in the United States, in which some plain words are spoken. Here is the concluding passage of one of these epistles:

"The people that can raise and equip such armies in a few months as the last three years of war without a model in a hundred days, and win twenty or thirty victories in the same time, can take care of themselves, and preserve their national integrity, their national honor and their national reputation and prosperity beyond doubt.

"Though not a prophet, I will venture the prediction, that within the lives of some now living, perhaps in yours, sir, this nation, one and inseparable as now, will contain within its borders one hundred and fifty millions of human beings, and not a slave. That result may require some reverses and sacrifices. But it is a necessity and must be accomplished.

"One other prediction: If the Canadians ever again insist on a fight with us, they will get it. Not that we want Canada or a quarrel, or a reciprocity treaty; but that a people so humane and generous as ours cannot bear to see a neighbor 'utterly spoiling for want of a fight.'"

The Brutality of the Rebels.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, with the 22d Regiment, writes under date of Yorktown, May 5, as follows:

Over a dozen men in our division were killed yesterday by the fiendish acts of the brave chivalry of the South, and it is a miracle that more were not. Gen. F. J. Porter had a narrow escape with his life. His horse stepped upon one of these torpedoes, exploding the powder, but failing to ignite the charge of the shell. The General dismounted and had the infernal destroyer dug up, and it now lies in front of his headquarters. It is a hundred pound shell, and would have deprived our country of one of its best officers, had the powder ignited.

Earlier in the day General Jameson had a similar escape while in the works with the advance. A member of Berdan's sharpshooters, who was killed near his rifle-pit, beyond our outposts several days ago, lay in the field where he first fell. The rebels had come out, taken his repeating rifle, and planting four or five of those torpedoes around the spot where he lay, doubtless anticipated a serious explosion and loss of life when our men prepared to carry him. There are numerous sad incidents related of the effects of these more than brutal machines.

NASHVILLE ITEMS.

Rebel Prisoners Coming in—Cotton—The Union Cull.

[From the Union, 10th.]

Gen. Dumont reached the city last evening, bringing with him about 180 prisoners taken in the fight at Lebanon on last Monday. He did not succeed in capturing Morgan himself, but got his mare and servant, and came very near capturing him. We learn from an eye witness and participator in the fight, that for about one hour and a half the firing was terrific, when the rebels broke and the Federals pursued them for about thirteen miles, killing about sixty of them and taking some 150 horses.

Cotton continues to come in freely. Hon. Allen A. Hall informs us that he has issued permits for near 3,000 bales up to the 30th ult. Were it not for the threats and violence of rebel marauding bands, this quantity would be increased enormously. We trust that active and severe military measures will soon remove all obstructions to this trade, which is of much more moment by the producers of Tennessee than by any consumers in the world.

The following is the call for the great Union meeting at Nashville, which bears the signatures of several hundred well-known Tennesseans:

The undersigned respectfully request their fellow-citizens of the State of Tennessee, who are in favor of the restoration of the former relations of this State to the Federal Union, to be present at a public meeting to be held at the Capitol, in the city of Nashville, on Monday, the 12th day of May, 1862.

The Dead of the Twenty-Eighth Illinois.

A letter from Pittsburg Landing says:

"Of all that have died and been buried at Pittsburg, none rest in a more romantic place, or have been more carefully buried, than the dead of the Twenty-eighth Illinois. This regiment was one of those on the left of our line, where the enemy had made such attempts (efforts by the 6th inst. but all failed as to destroy or drive off the steamers and get into the rear of our other divisions. But the cool courage of our men foiled them in every attempt. The very small number of the dead in this part of the field attest the sanguinary nature of the contest that was maintained here. After the battle the Twenty-eighth Illinois appropriated an Indian mound near their camp, for their own dead, and surrounded it with a burial place. The mound is on the highest part of the ground in the vicinity, and is about ten feet above the level, and about eighty feet square on the top. On this the graves are made side by side, in rows, each one having the occupant's name placed at the head, with company and place of residence. It is a sweet resting place, surrounded with wild flowers, and when I was last there many of the soldiers were transplanting violets and other wild flowers to decorate the last resting-place of their brave comrades.

The Contrabands in Washington.

[From the Washington Republican, 13th.]

Large numbers of the contrabands in this city are finding good places in this District. Any person needing help is permitted to make a bargain with each contraband he may select, and the Government agent looks it over simply to see that the fugitive is now employed. The schools established among the contrabands are in a prosperous condition, and there is a fair prospect that, in a short time, the Government will be relieved wholly of the care of these poor people. If it were not for the fact that large numbers of them continue to flock in from the rebellious portions of Virginia, there would not be very many remaining at Duff Green's row soon.

☞ Col. Leonidas Metcalf made a thorough going Free Soil speech at Crofton, Ky., a few weeks since, and having also been instrumental in enabling W. T. Coleman, a fugitive rebel, to Fort Lafayette, the latter shortly sent him to a fowl. It was fought at Dover, Ky., on the 8th, and Castle was shot through the heart.

The Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, MAY 12, 1862.

The Capture of New Orleans.

THE EVACUATION BY THE REBELS.

Scenes and Incidents of Federal Occupation.

FLAG OFFICER FARRAGUT'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

[From the N. Y. Herald, 10th.]

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE SHIPPING BY THE REBELS.

The river was filled with ships on fire, and all along the levee were burning cotton. The less than eighteen vessels being on fire at one time, and the enemy were firing others as fast as they could apply the torch. Each rebel ram was set on fire as she left the wharf, and thick with smoke, and the air hot with flames. It was a grand but sad sight. Hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property was being wantonly destroyed. At the levee just by the Custom House, by a burning raft (the Anglo Norman.) The unfinished frames of two gunboats next on the stocks of Messrs. Jones & Phillip, and the subsequent fall of New Orleans, they began to doubt whether the gunboats could not do likewise at Yorktown. It is said that General Magruder sat down and cried on hearing the news, and his officers all began to desert, while the Louisiana regiments wanted to go home. Magruder, however, opposed the evacuation throughout, but was overruled by Johnston, Lee and Davis.

THE FIRST VIEW OF THE CAPTURED CITY.

The view from our decks was one such as will never be in all human probability be witnessed again. A large city in our enemy's. Its levee was crowded by the excited mob. The smoke of the piles of millions worth of cotton and shipping of the richest commercial people. While men were hastening up the levee, firing ships and river craft as fast as possible, the people were rushing to and fro in search of their dearest for the Union, when they were fired upon by the crowd. Men, women and children were armed with pistols, knives, and all manner of weapons. Some Southwest, who have so nobly contributed to the establishment of Southern independence, may as well relinquish their hope of success and prepare to quietly yield a quiet submission to Northern despotism. With an enemy's army at our right, untrammeled and unimpaired, with New Orleans in possession of the Lincolnites, and their victorious boats descending the river above us, and with another force penetrating the wilds of Arkansas, seeking to reach this point, there is really no hope left."

CAPTAIN BAILEY GOES ON SHORE.

At two o'clock Captain Bailey went on shore, flying a flag of truce, to communicate with the authorities. As the boat drew near the levee the mob cursed the flag and everything pertaining to it. It was with the greatest difficulty that the naval officers reached the City Hall, where the City Council, the Mayor, and Major General Lovell were awaiting the arrival of our commissioners.

THE DEMAND FOR THE SURRENDER OF THE CITY AND REPLY.

Flag Officer Farragut sent word to the authorities that he demanded the surrender of the city of New Orleans, and assured them of the protection of the "Old Flag." The city being under martial law, the civil authorities, of course, could do nothing; but Major General Lovell, with his usual bluster, said he would not, and, with all the bluster he could make, said, "Sir, I will never surrender the city." He was politely informed that the city was in our power, and that as we regarded the wanton destruction of property, we would not disturb them, *provided they made no demonstration against us.* After some talk Lovell agreed to evacuate the city with his troops (from eight to fifteen thousand), and turn the city over to the civil authorities, and that they might do as they pleased. The interview was carried on with dispatch and Captain Bailey and Lieut. Perkins, his aid, took a carriage and returned to their boat. On the route they were insulted, pistols pointed in their faces, and all manner of indignities offered to them. The officer in charge of the boats, Acting Master Morton—was the recipient of all manner of insults, but suffered no bodily harm.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE OTHER REBEL RAM.

Just before Capt. Bailey reached the levee, the ram Mississippi came floating down the river, wrapped in flames. She was a terrible looking affair, having eight guns on each side and two at each end—twenty in all. Ten days more and she would have been completed, and I think she would have driven us out of the river, sinking every vessel we had. She resembled the Merrimac somewhat, but I think she would have been more formidable. The enemy attempted to tow her up the river, but finding we were sending vessels to capture her, they set her on fire.

THE NIGHT BEFORE THE CAPTURE OF THE CITY.

A boat from the ship was along the levee to seize all the steamers for transportation purposes, and in company with several people report, that on Thursday night the panic broke out in the city, and all the cotton was brought out and set on fire, and that the mob could scarcely restrain from firing the public buildings and then the private dwellings. It was a night not equalled by anything even in the French Revolution.

A band of desperadoes had charge of affairs, and they were backed by Lovell, who, however, denies it; but he is accountable for the destruction of property, as he set the example by firing his own cotton first. A ram lay by the levee, partially sank, and her wood work was on fire. The mob rushed on board to burn the Algiers side of the river. I am unable to obtain the details of the loss by fire to shipping and cotton. It will be weeks before it can be ascertained, and I have a right to suppose that we will never be able to give the full particulars of the wanton destruction of property which has occurred in and around this city during the last few days.

DEMORALIZATION OF THE REBEL ARMY.

The rebel army in this vicinity are panic stricken, and it is reported the most disorderly scenes have occurred within the last twenty-four hours. I am unable to find a single person who thinks himself qualified to give an accurate statement of the scenes through which we have just passed and witnessed.

THE MODERATION OF THE VICTORS.

But I must say, that although our way has been marked by a terrible loss on the side of the enemy, we have fought fairly, and on our part, we have endeavored to ameliorate all the affairs of the enemy as much as possible. We have been defied, insulted, annoyed and threatened in every possible manner, yet always a spirit of forbearance has been manifested on our part. Our foes are ungenerous and unkind. We had no idea of disturbing their social confidence in dealing with their regular business affairs, but we must insist that our flag shall be respected and the rights of Union loving people vindicated. It is not in the province of naval officers who are bound by specific orders to interfere with duties which have been particularly assigned to our military officers. We then must wait. We can get Gen. Butler here with his troops. In the meantime we must expect to see mob law rule in the city. To-night we are anchored on the Algiers side of the river, with our guns bearing on the town, and the crew with side arms are prepared to receive the enemy, if in any manner he may attempt to resume his authority in this quarter. But we have no fear on this score, though 'tis always well to be prepared for any emergency. The authorities were warned this afternoon if they allowed any more fire-rafts or other engines of war to molest us, we would repay their temerity by knocking their city down, and we could do it in less than a half hour.

THE DESOLATE CITY.

After dark I went on deck to see New Orleans by gas light. How changed the scene! A little over twelve months ago miles of shipping lined the levee; the buildings hid behind the forests of masts and rigging of vessels bearing the banners of all nations of the world. None were here now. The busy hum of workmen, and the cheery song of the sons of Africa, who worked at night, was not to be heard. No blazing puff of steamers going and coming to and from the cities on the banks of the great river. No ships—no signs of life were present now. A few gas lights were burning along the levee, and the dull rumbers and heavy smoke gave proof of a reign of anarchy and terror. The buildings were wrapped in a sombre light, and felt that it was a city clothed in sackcloth and ashes.

It was a mournful sight, and we trust never to see its like again. Tired and weary we sank to rest with our arms by our side, not knowing but that before morning we would be obliged to again imbue our hands in the blood of our fellow countrymen. Nor could we tell but that bands of reckless individuals would endeavor to pick off our men with the deadly Minie ball.

OFF NEW ORLEANS, April 28, 1862.

A RETROSPECT.

Nothing occurred during the night to disturb us, and when morning came we looked upon the last two days as a fearful dream. Scarcely any one could realise the full extent of our escape from utter destruction. From four o'clock on Thursday morning up to Saturday noon we have passed and received the fire of over two hundred guns in heavy forts, the fire of thirteen steamers, an immense fleet of ram, been on fire three times, taken a camp of sharpshooters, taken two batteries with eighteen guns, and are now off the city of New Orleans. All that is not some work for less than forty-eight hours, then pray tell me what work is.

Ships were never fought or handled better than we fought, and all other naval encounters with forts on batteries dwindle into insignificance. I was a participant in the Port Royal affair, but that was a mere skirmish compared with the fight of Thursday morning, and the fight of last Saturday noon nearly compares with the Port Royal affair.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL BUTLER.

General Butler arrived this afternoon from Quarantine station. He passed on up the river to see the Flag Officer, and he gave us no news of his successes.

THE FRENCH WAR VESSELS ARRIVE.

At five o'clock the French war steamer Milan came up the river. He congratulated us, to use his own words, "Oh our pleasant and perilous journey up to the great city of Said the commander: "It is the greatest achievement of the age and in history." He brings us the most intelligence of the safety of the gunboats Varuna, Kenaubec and Itasca. The latter had a shot put through her boilers, and was obliged to put back, without loss of life. The two former ran on a purpose raft, and lay there, long after daylight, a target for the enemy's guns; but, strange to say, though riddled with shot, they finally arrived safely at Quarantine station, in this condition, and returned to their old anchorage. Only two were killed on board of the three vessels. As yet we have no further news in relation to them.

General Butler has troops at Quarantine station, and will, as I understand, land a force each day until we have a large army in and about the city of New Orleans. This to us is glorious news. The French commander says he will surrender as soon as they can hear from the forts. At a late hour this evening the Flag Officer and General Butler returned on board.

A VALUABLE PRIZE, AND WHAT IT CONTAINED

A letter was received to-day under the following head: "Steamship Mississippi, July 24 in a small boat, pulled by a boatman, came off to one of the ships and inquired if there was a person named Mr. Clellan; at the same time she gave the Captain a wink which put him up to the game. He replied in the affirmative, and accordingly a letter was passed up. It contained thirty or forty yards, the ram dodged the Mississippi and ran on shore, when the latter opened her broadside into her, knocked away her smoke stack, and then sent on board of her. But she was deserted and riddled, and after a while she drifted down the stream full of water. She was the last of the eleven we destroyed.

The larger ram was still at Fort Jackson, but they say here she will soon down before the guns of the fleet, and that the cannon stem to stern will have to surrender with the forts, which I hope will be to-day or to-morrow. I will give them my attention as soon as I can finish the affairs of the city.

I have decided that the surrender of the city yesterday of the Mayor, through Capt. Bailey, is the second in command. His reply was that the city was under martial law, and he would consult Gen. Lovell. His Lordship said he would surrender nothing, but at the same time he would retire and leave the Mayor unmolested.

This morning the Mayor sent his Secretary and the Chief of Police to see me and say that he would wait upon me by 10 o'clock, and give me an answer; that the General had retired, and that he had resumed the duties of his office as Mayor, and would do doubt do his best to protect property exposed to the destruction of property. I sent him by his Secretary the letter No. 1, (copy enclosed.) I also sent him a letter demanding the surrender of the city, in conformity with the demand made by me yesterday through Captain Bailey, (copy No. 2.)

This morning at six A. M. I sent to Captain Morris, whose ship commanders the Mint, to take possession of it and hoist the American flag thereon, which was done, and the people cheered it. Master Lyon, on shore again and ordered Lieut. Norris, of the navy, and Lieut. Brown of the marines, with a marine guard, to hoist the flag on the Custom House; but the orders were countermanded, and I sent the Mayor and Councilmen thought it would produce a conflict and great loss of life.

At 11 a signal was made to the fleet for Dyer service, order a general order, (copy No. 3.)

April 29th, in the afternoon, having been informed that there were two forts eight miles above the city, at a place called Carrollton, I determined to take a look at them and demolish them. We accordingly ran up, but to our surprise we found the gun-carriages all on fire, and upon examination found the guns all spiked. It was a most formidable work for Foote to encounter on his way down, but we took it in the rear. They had also a long line of defenses extending back from the river to Lake Pontchartrain, both above and below the city, on which were twenty-nine and thirty guns each.

Immediately on getting above the forts, I sent Capt. Boggs, who is now deprived of a command by the sinking of his ship, (which he had so nobly defended,) down to Captain Porter, through the bayou at quarantine, directing him to demand the surrender of the forts. His demand was at first refused, but the soldiers told their officers that we were in their rear, and that they would not be sacrificed. So this morning the gallant Bailey brought us the forts and guns. Captain Boggs, Captain Harrison, that the forts had surrendered, the ram blown up, and that the American flag floats over both forts.

I have sent word to Gen. General Butler's troops to come up and occupy this city, and will soon be off for Mobile. Depend upon it we will keep the stampede upon them.

I send Captain Bell with this letter of dispatches. He has done his work nobly, and that white suffering under an infirmity which required attention and repose.

I am, very truly and respectfully, your friend and obedient servant,

D. G. FARRAGUT, Flag Officer,
Western Gulf Blockading Squadron.

THE BATTLE OF THE FORTS.

Incidents of the Naval Fight on the Mississippi—Our Chain-Plated Vessels.

The official reports of Commodore Porter and others, have told the whole story of the battle of the forts at the mouth of the Mississippi; but the following incidents of the fight, from the correspondence of the Boston *Journal*, are interesting:

CUTTING THE CHAIN ACROSS THE RIVER.

On Sunday night the gunboats Pinola and Itasca went up, under command of Flag Captain Bell, to cut the chain. The Pinola struck the chain, but the Itasca was instantly filled with deeply interested, and after striking a sunken wreck she succeeded in reaching one of the hulks, to which Mr. Krochl, the experimenter attached a heavy petard. The wire connecting it to the battery on board of the steamer was coiled up on deck, but the current ran so strong, and the Pinola drifted so rapidly, that the wire was broken and the attempt failed. In the meantime the Itasca ran up to one of the hulks on the east side of the river, when Acting Masters Edward Jones and Andrew Johnson, with eight men, boarded the schooner, and in half an hour succeeded in unshackling the chain from the moorings and dropping it down.

The following letter from Captain Caldwell, of the Itasca gives an account of the affair:

* * * "The operator on board the Pinola did not succeed in blowing up the chain, as the connecting wire broke when the vessel was blown up, as the current pressed the Pinola upon her with such force as to break half an inch chain. The Itasca took the next schooner, and in half an hour slipped the chains, but unfortunately before she could get through a strong current cast her over on to the east shore, grounding the schooner lashed to her and running the Itasca's forecastle into the mud, while she remained nearly two hours exposed to the fire of both forts. The Pinola parted two 5 inch hawsers in trying to pull her off, but at last started her with an 11-inch hawser. After running down some shore, the others swung most favorably, leaving a wide passage for the fleet. On Wednesday night, Captain Caldwell, with about 100 men, went up with the Itasca's men, pulled up to the schooners after dazs to make a final reconnoissance of the schooners, and found the channel more than sufficiently wide and entirely unobstructed.

"The rebels had lighted a fire on the east bank to expose everything attempting to pass up; but the boat, with muffled oars, passed safely up, and with all their obstructions at hand, before they could hear the orders given at the fort, and hear the men calling and sailing very loudly about some distance off. They went carrying on one side the fort. The boat then returned and made the usual signal, by the light of the rebel's quick number, two white and one red lanterns. This was a preconcerted signal with the Flag Officer, in order that we time should be found. Soon after the flag ship hoisted another preconcerted signal, two red lanterns. This was to get under weigh, prepare for battle, and push up and run by the forts. Hours the fleet performed one of the most wonderful and brilliant feats ever performed any navy, and made the glorious passage of the forts.

CHAIN-CLAD SLOOPS-OF-WAR.

The most conspicuous feature in the outward appearance of the fleet was the iron-linked mail of the sloops-of-war Richmond, Brooklyn and Pensacola, each of which had their engines and boilers protected by chain-cables hung in bites on the outside and triced to iron bolts and ring-bolts running fore and aft. The chains were dropped from the height of the gun-deck to below the water-line, and connected together by strong eye-bars. This was in addition to their iron plates, provided it withstood the effect of glancing or oblique shots.

The only danger apprehended from the chains on the steamers was from raking shot tearing them off, in which case it was feared they would become entangled with the propellers. To guard against this, one of the ships was unshackled the chain in short lengths, so that it might reach astern. The machinery of the Iroquois was protected in the same way, the credit of originating which scheme is due to Assistant Engineer Hoyt of the Richmond, upon which ship it was first adopted, the other vessels following her example.

Among the many effects of the internal arrangements for the protection of the boilers, destruction of which by a shot or shell was the most to be dreaded, although this was not the only dangerous point of the ships was that adopted on board the sloop of war Mississippi, the machinery of which, being more above the water line, was consequently more exposed to the fire of the enemy. The preparation of this ship for the action involved an immense amount of labor, which engaged her officers and crew for weeks before the attack. Under the direction of Chief Engineer Lardon, Mr. Bartleman, the First Assistant, worked night and day with a fervor, and to such good purpose, temporary roof in the coal bunkers just below the water line, about which the heavy chain cables of the ship were packed in layers, running fore and aft. The ends of the shaft of the Mississippi were protected by four bales of bagging on the outside of each wheel. The bows of several of the ships, including the Richmond and Hartford, were protected by sandbags piled up beneath the forecastle, and intended to be removed at the first sign of the coming shot, after the ships should have passed the forts. I alluded in a former letter to the log packing of the bolters of the gunboat Owasco. The bulkheads of other gunboats were strengthened in like manner, and also by sand bags, and the coal bunkers of all being kept full, supplied the want of extra barriers to shot and shell. From the moment the sloop-of-war Portsmouth arrived in the river, her officers and crew were engaged in putting the ship in fighting trim. The spar deck was constructed of her sheet chains, for the protection of her bow against a raking fire, and spread a complete spar netting of strong ropes to prevent her lofty spars, cut away by cannon balls, from falling on deck.

The Press of New Orleans.

Six daily papers have survived the "bad times" which New Orleans has passed through, viz: the *Picayune*, *Delta*, *True Delta*, *Crescent*, *Bulletin*, and *Sun*. Of these, the *True Delta* and *Sun*, (the latter half French and half English,) have all along manifested some regard for the old Union, and strangely enough

Ship Chandlers.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., SHIP CHANDLERS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

TWINES AND CORDAGE,

205 & 207 South Water St., Cor. Wells.

Would call particular attention of the Trade to their stock, as we at all times have the largest and best assortment in the West of

MANILA AND TARRED ROPE, DITCHING ROPES, BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAPS, OIL, TAR, PITCH, CHAINS, AND TACKLE BLOCKS, COAL TAR ROOFING PITCH AND FELT, BED CORDS, CLOTHLINES, SASH CORD, BOOK TWINES, all qualities, WRAPPING TWINES, in bundles or barrels, BELL AND SASH CORD, NET AND SEINE TWINE, Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SIBLEY TENTS

And Tents of every kind.

AWNINGS,

WAGON COVERS, TARPAULINS, REGIMENTAL COLORS, STANDARDS, GUIDONS, FLAGS, ETC., Of Silk or Bunting, as per Army Regulations. Constantly on hand and made to order.

G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. S. CARPENTER

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH, **SHIP CHANDLERS**, SAIL MAKERS, AND DEALERS IN TWINES AND CORDAGE, 217 South Water St., Chicago.

Have constantly for sale, at the lowest market price, Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Hay Ropes, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvass, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c.

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,

SAILS AND TENTS,

Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, Etc., Etc., Made to order at the shortest notice.

LANDELL OR SIBLEY TENTS. HAGAN'S & SONS PATENT HOIST WHEEL, PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE.

GEO. F. FOSTER. [my1-p819-1y] C. M. HARDENBERGH.

REMOVAL. PURINGTON & SCRANTON Have Removed to NO. 209 SOUTH WATER ST., Corner of Wells Street.

PURINGTON & SCRANTON, Ship Chandlers AND SAIL MAKERS, 209 South Water Street, Corner of Wells street, offer for sale at the lowest rates, a full assortment of Manilla and Tarred Rope, Lath Rope, Hay Rope & Cordage, Of every description. Oakum, Tar, Pitch and Rosin, Cotton and Hemp Duck, all widths, Anchors, Chains, Blocks, Burlaps, Wool Twine and Wood Sacking.

FLAGS AND BUNTING. Tents on hand and made to order. Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers and Awnings.

SAILS! SAILS! Made and repaired at the shortest notice.

PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 209 South Water street.

Carriage Makers.

BREWSTER & CO., OF BROOME STREET, New York, MANUFACTURERS OF **FINE CARRIAGES** FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY. Invite an inspection of their stock by purchasers who value Style, Quality and Thoroughness of Finish.

The acknowledged superiority of their ROAD WAGONS, both in design and construction, will be maintained, and special attention is called to the styles for 1862.

"THE GENTLEMAN'S WAGON," Now ready for inspection at their Only Place of Business, 372 and 374 BROOME, CORNER MOTT STREET, FOUR BLOCKS EAST OF BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE ONLY AUTHENTIC EDITION. Written by the Parson himself. PARSON BROWNLOW'S GREAT BOOK! AGENTS WANTED To Engage in its Sale. Address CLARKE & CO., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE. Distillery or Lager Beer Brewery.

That valuable property known as the "South Bend Distillery," situated a few rods beyond the city limits. The main building is three stories high, 60 feet ... ENGINE OF SEVENTY HORSE POWER ... FOUR ACRES OF GROUND ... BRICK DWELLINGS And a Stone Stable for Twelve Horses. The whole property is admirably adapted for a LAGER BEER BREWERY ... FLOURING MILL ... P. MALCOM & CO., Baltimore.

WE prefer them for FAMILY use.—[New York Tribune. They are the FAVORITES FOR FAMILIES.—[New York Times. It has NO RIVAL.—[Scientific American. ... GEO. R. CHITTENDEN, General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana and Southern Minnesota. 128 and 130 Lake street.

Business Cards.

PEOPLE'S PENSION AND BOUNTY MONEY OFFICE. SNYDER, COOK & CO., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, Lake and Dearborn Streets, opposite the Tremont House, Dickey's Building.

Attorneys for War Claimants in every State in the Union.

Quicker, Safer and Cheaper than it has ever heretofore been done. ...

NOTICES OF THE PRESS: ... Lawyers, and well worthy the confidence they are doing.—[Chi. Daily Times. ... men of established reputation.—[Chicago ...

Address SNYDER, COOK & CO., Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 3883. Office in rooms 2 and 13.

CARR BROTHERS, REAL ESTATE BROKERS, AND BRANCH HOUSE OF the National Claim Agency" ... Harvey, Collins & Brace, Washington, D. C. ... Block, 123 Dearborn street, Chicago. ... ADVANCE FEES demanded and NO CHARGE for prosecuting claims if not recovered. CARR BROTHERS, "National Claim Agency," P. O. Box 609.

THE Washington War-Claim Agency" ... PRINCIPAL AGENTS AT WASHINGTON ... and Sooner than by any other means. ... H. M. SHEPARD, Att'y at Law, 160 Washington street, Chicago.

CLAIMS ON THE UNITED STATES.—The undersigned are engaged in the collection of Claims on the several Departments of the United States Government ... DORMAN. C. C. CLARKE.

CENTRAL WESTERN Claim, Bounty and Pension Office of WILLSON & MERRIAM, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, ... STREET ... CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

INVENTORS. COBURN & MARKS, ... Lawyers and Solicitors, Chicago, Ill. 11 Larmon Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets. Post Office Box 4441.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS OF ... and Flour to Buffalo. ... UNDERWOOD & CO.

SURVEYING AND ENGINEERING. SAMUEL S. GREELEY, ... and Civil Engineer, has removed his office to 8 Washington Street, Portland Block.

W. P. DAVIE, ... Plats of Real Estate ...

CASH ADVANCES ON GRAIN ... KIMBALL & WOLCOTT, ...

CLARKSON & TREE, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Rooms 1 and 2, 32 Dearborn street. LAMBERT TREE.

PAPER. ... PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF BUTLER & HUNT, No. 48 STATE STREET. ... Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock.

S. KIRK & CO., SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS, ... 18 & 20 River-st., Chicago.

Sewing Machines.

FLORENCE
FLORENCE
FLORENCE

SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

Salesroom 124 Lake street.
Salesroom 124 Lake street.
Salesroom 124 Lake street.

... that is Simple, Strong and Reliable, ... Florence Sewing Machine Company. ... W. C. MASON, Gen'l Western Agt, 124 Lake street, Chicago.

CORNELL & Co.'s Sewing Machines. PRICES FROM $35 TO $80. ... 133 Lake Street, (up stairs.) ... L. CORNELL & CO., Box 21, Chicago, Ill.

Show Case.

TERHUNE, SHOW CASE MANUFACTURER, NO. 63 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

Insurance.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. 51 Wall Street, (corner of William,) NEW YORK, Having fully complied with the Insurance Laws of Illinois, offer Insurance against Marine and Inland Navigation Risks.

Assets, over Five and Three Quarter Million Dollars,

VIZ:— United States Stocks, New York State and other Stocks ... New York City bank and other Stocks ... Bonds and Mortgages, loans on stocks, real estate and other securities ... Bills receivable ...

The WHOLE PROFITS of the Company revert to the ASSURED, and are divided ANNUALLY, upon the Premiums terminated during the year, and for which Certificates are issued, BEARING INTEREST until redeemed.

Total profits for 19½ years ... $12,948,310. Of which there has been redeemed by cash ... 10,276,560.

TRUSTEES:

John D. Jones, Charles Dennis, Thomas Tileston, Henry Coit, Joseph Gaillard, Jr., William E. Dodge, Robert C. Goodhue, R. J. Howland, Benjamin Babcock, E. E. Morgan, G. A. Hand, Wm. C. Pickersgill, Charles H. Russell, Lowell Holbrook, P. A. Hargous, James Bryce, Wells Sherman, Royal Phelps, Gordon W. Burnham, Frederick Chauncey, James Low, Caleb Barstow, A. P. Pillot, Dan. C. Miller, W. H. H. Moore, Dennis Perkins, J. Henry Burgy, Cornelius Grinnell, Robert B. Minturn, Watts Sherman, A. A. Low, Le Roy M. Wiley, Daniel S. Miller, Joshua J. Henry, Wm. Sturgis, Jr., David Lane, Henry K. Bogert, S. T. Nicoll, Fletcher Westray.

Applications for Insurance in the above old and reliable Company received and forwarded, and Certificates issued on application to

HUBBARD & HUNT,

No. 1 Loomis' Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago.

MILLER & WILLMARTH, INSURE AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE In the following Insurance Companies:

HOME, of New York.

PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON, OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.

CITIZENS, of New York.

UNITY, of London.

And other responsible Companies.

Life Risks taken in the MANHATTAN LIFE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. Office 150 South Water Street.

ARCTIC Fire Insurance Co., OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $250,000.

MILLER & WILMARTH, AGENTS, 150 South Water Street.

UNION INSURANCE & TRUST Company. OFFICE, ROOM NO. 2 LOOMIS BLOCK, No. 4 South Clark street, Chicago. Capital, - - - - - $200,000.

DIRECTORS: Benj. Lombard, M. D. Gilman, Geo W. Gage, Van H. Higgins, John V. Farwell, Marshall Ayres, Matthew Bollen, Elvis Harwood, Oliver Whitaker, James W. Stone, Josiah Lombard, Daniel Sharp, L. P. Stevens, D. L. Phillips, Isaac G. Lombard, J. Q. Hoyt, Chas. Chandler, Thomas Barlow.

BENJAMIN LOMBARD, President. VAN H. HIGGINS, Vice President. ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Secretary.

Merchant Tailors.

WYANT & POWERS, Dealers in every variety of GENTS FURNISHING GOODS, 8 TREMONT BLOCK, Dearborn street, Chicago. Have just received their Spring stock of new and desirable goods.

GOLDEN HILL SHIRTS. We also manufacture Shirts to order, and WARRANT A FIT IN ALL CASES.

H. BURWELL, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 8 Tremont Block, Dearborn street, Is now receiving a well assorted stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS AND COATINGS, for Spring Wear, which will be made up to order in the most approved style and at the lowest cash prices. H. BURWELL, No. 8 Tremont Block, Dearborn street.

Stationery.

SHIPPING BOOKS. The form required by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, FOR SALE AT MUNSON'S, NO. 140 LAKE STREET.

Music Stores.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS. 99 South Clark Street. ... At the lowest N. York Prices.

Removals.

TURNER & SIDWAY, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in *Saddles, Horse Collars, Trunks, Whips, &c.,* HAVE REMOVED To No. 49 Lake Street.

REMOVAL.—RUBBER GOODS, RUBBER CAMP BLANKETS, Capes, Ponchos, and Havelocks, RUBBER COATS AND LEGGINS, Rubber and Leather BELTING. HOSE, PACKING, &c. JOHN B. IDESON, & CO., 111 Randolph street.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. Fairbanks & Greenleaf, 172 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1862.

MR. CAMERON'S DEFENCE.

HE VINDICATES HIS CONDUCT AS SECRETARY OF WAR.

Stands Up to the Contraband Doctrine.

The Belgian Muskets—Arms Contracts—Horse Trades—Transportation Accounts.

FINAL SLAP AT "THE COMMITTEE."

Before his departure for Europe, to enter upon his new duties, Mr. Cameron accepted a banquet at Harrisburg, Pa., and made the only formal defence of himself as Secretary of War that has yet appeared. The Mayor presided, and gave the following toast:

SIMON CAMERON—A Pennsylvanian who has never forgotten his native State—an American who has always been faithful to his country and his countrymen. His fellow citizens delight to honor him.

The enthusiastic applause with which this sentiment was greeted having somewhat subsided, Gen. Cameron addressed the company, and having spoken of his early life in Harrisburg, he proceeded to the greater question of his public life. He said:

In responding to the sentiment of our worthy Mayor, my intention, gentlemen, was simply to speak to you familiarly as friends and neighbors, without referring to my control of the War Department, over which I had the honor to preside, but in view of the charge recently made against me because of my exercise of the delegated power with which I was intrusted, it may be proper for me to say to you a few words in relation thereto. I took a seat last year in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet against my own judgment, without consulting my taste for the position, and, I may say, against my own determination. I resigned that post, when I thought my mission was ended in organizing, equipping, and supplying, under the most adverse circumstances, a larger army than had ever been raised in the same space of time at any period of human history. When I did accept the place it was with the perfect understanding between Mr. Lincoln and myself that whenever I thought proper to resign I should be privileged to do so; and when a vacancy occurred in the appointment to Russia, he offered me the post, and I was glad to accept it. Why, gentlemen, I toiled in that Department as no man ever toiled before; I have told you that in my younger years I worked for twenty hours out of the twenty-four for successive months; but that labor was nothing in comparison with the overpowering toil which I underwent at Washington. To say nothing of the extraordinary necessities of the Department arising from an unforeseen and threatening national emergency, the doors of my private dwelling were besieged from daylight to the latest hours of the night; the Department was surrounded on all hands and at all hours. Certain members of Congress, who figure in the vote of censure, were ever besieging my doors, and often patiently waiting for hours to catch a part of the drippings from the War Department. Meanwhile, I managed the delicate and trying affairs of my situation as well as I knew how. Of course I committed some errors, but I did not commit the wrong with which I am charged in the resolution of Congress. I solemnly assert that neither in motive nor deed can I be justly chargeable with the commission of any wrong in the administration of those affairs, and I am proud to say here, in reviewing my official conduct, that I see no act which I would not repeat under the same circumstances. Upon my appointment to the position, I found the department destitute of all the means of defence; without guns, and with little prospect of purchasing the *materiel* of war; I found the nation without an army, and I found scarcely a man throughout the whole War Department in whom I could put my trust. The Adjutant General deserted. The Quartermaster General ran off. The Commissary General was upon his death bed. More than half the clerks were disloyal. I remember that upon one occasion Gen. Scott came to me, apparently in great mental tribulation. Said he, "I have spent the most miserable day of my life; a friend of my boyhood has just told me I am disgracing myself by staying here and serving this fragment of the Government, in place of going to Virginia and serving under the banner of my native State; and I am pained to death." But the old hero was patriotic, loyal, and wise enough to say that his friend was wrong; and he was right in remaining where he was.

It should be remembered, also, that in those days of peril and alarm, an outcry went up from all portions of the loyal States, urging the Government to procure arms, equipments, and supplies, by any means, and at any cost; to disregard the usual routine of contracts; to cut through "red tape," and at the hazard of encountering speculators and peculators, to prepare itself to meet the immediate dangers. Great as were the exertions then made, they fell far short of the demands of the people. The Administration was at that time censured for its caution in guarding itself against imposition, because such caution was considered as an evidence of delay.

But to proceed. You all remember, gentlemen, the day of the President's proclamation calling upon the people of Pennsylvania (because the demand was made upon you here, in common with other States) for troops to defend the National Capital. My son happening to be in Washington, I sent him hither with the utmost dispatch, and asked him to appeal to every man he met in this town, and through the country, to send down every soldier who would come. Within three days after the issuing of the proclamation, 480 troops from Pennsylvania arrived in Washington. They were the first to inspire the Government with hope and courage to contend with the awful crisis then impending. They came there without arms, and were furnished from the arsenal at that place. Directly after this, within two or three days, three or four regiments were assembled at Cockeysville, Maryland, by my order. At the same time a number of bridges on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad, via Wilmington, were burned or destroyed. It was at this time that the mob in Baltimore murdered our unarmed soldiers in her streets on their way to the defense of the Capitol, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad refused to carry our troops. At that time, when the loyalty of nearly all of the inhabitants was doubted, Mr. Seward, the Secretary of State, in company with the Secretary of the Treasury called upon me and said, "We must have somebody in New York to assist the public officers there in collecting and forwarding troops," asking me to name any individual whom I considered competent for that purpose. I was acquainted with but a few people in New York, but after a moment's reflection I recollected Mr. Cummings, with whom I had an intimacy when he was a citizen in this State. The two gentlemen then informed me that they had appointed Mr. Cisco of the Sub-Treasury, Gen. Dix, now in the army, Mr. Opdyke, the present Mayor of the city of New York, and Mr. Blatchford, a citizen of New York, and as I have stated, requested me to name some other gentleman. I gave the name of Mr. Cummings and associated with it that of Gov. Morgan of the State of New York. To show how guarded I was in these appointments, I will read the order that I gave upon that occasion:

"DEPARTMENT OF WAR, April 23, 1861.

"In consideration of the extraordinary emergencies which demand immediate and decisive measures for the preservation of the National Government, I hereby authorize Edwin D. Morgan, Governor of the State of New York, to make all necessary arrangements for the transportation of troops and munitions of war in aid and assistance of the officers of the army of the United States, until communication by mail and telegraph is completely re-established between the cities of Washington and New York. Either of them, in case of inability to consult with the other, may exercise the authority hereby given.

"SIMON CAMERON, Sec'y of War."

It will be seen that I did not intrust those gentlemen with the expenditure of any money. I was careful to give them no authority to act independent of the military officers of the Government. Sometime afterward, I received a telegram signed by Messrs. Morgan and Cummings, asking for authority to draw money, which I referred, in the usual manner, to the Treasury Department. That is all I had to do with the matter; and at the end of fourteen days, communication having been restored, I revoked their authority, as will be seen by the following note:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, May 7, 1861.

"GENTLEMEN: The extraordinary emergency which demanded immediate and decisive measures for the preservation of the National Capital and the defense of the National Government, rendered it necessary for this Department to adopt extraordinary means for that purpose, and having full confidence in your intelligence, experience and integrity, you were authorized to make all necessary arrangements for the transportation of troops, &c., in aid and assistance of officers of the Army of the United States, until the re-establishment of communication, by mails and telegraph, between the cities of New York and Washington.

"Uninterrupted communication between the two cities being now again established, and it being desirable that the duties heretofore attended to by you should be hereafter performed by the officers of the army, to whom they properly belong, I beg to tender you the thanks of this Department for the very prompt and efficient manner in which you have discharged the duties assigned you, and to request you to cease making purchases, procuring transports, or attending to other duties under authority given, which could be justified only by the emergency now, happily, no longer existing. Respectfully, yours,

"SIMON CAMERON.

"Gov. E. D. Morgan and Alexander Cummings, Esq., New York city."

Now, gentlemen, in regard to the Congressional Committee of Investigation, of which the country has heard so much, I have reason to believe that the original intention of its appointment was to control the War Department and place money in the pockets of its members. The second or third day after the announcement of the Committee, its Chairman called upon me and desired that I should authorize him to furnish a certain regiment with arms, munitions, clothing, &c. I refused his application, because, I thought from my knowledge of his character that he was unworthy of a trust. After a further colloquy with the Chairman, I ordered him out of the War Department; and of course I was attacked by that Committee.

The Committee of Investigation have made the additional charge upon me, in my official connection with the Government, of having bought a greater number of guns than were needed. I did order a large number of arms; but I will take this occasion to answer that charge. It must be borne in mind that I was supplying an army of more than 700,000 men and the loss of arms in a single campaign has been estimated by military men to reach as high as 50 per cent. In a glance at the statistics, I find that in round numbers I ordered nearly a million of muskets, almost 100,000 carbines, and perhaps as many swords. When I took possession of the War Department, I found that there were but few muskets in the arsenals, no swords of any account, and scarcely any munitions of war. Within a short time after the proclamation, it became apparent that there was great difficulty in procuring arms. I found the Ordnance Department without a head—the person having charge there being an old man, who was conceded by those in whom I had confidence, including Gen. Scott, to be incompetent for the duties of the position. I superseded him, and put in his place one who was believed to be fully competent, but who soon proved, in the opinion of my associates, to be unequal to the crisis. I felt, personally, reluctant to enter into any contract myself, as I had no time for such details, and therefore directed Mr. Thomas A. Scott, my assistant, to act in conjunction with Col. Ripley, and that he should see that every contract was so guarded that, in case of failure at the end of thirty days, the contract should be revoked, leaving to Col. Ripley to determine the quality and price of the arms to be contracted for. At this time Governors of States, officers wanting arms, Cabinet Ministers, and members of Congress, were constantly making application for arms, charging the Ordnance Department with inefficiency, stating that if consent were given they could be procured; and I therefore directed Mr. Scott to act in conjunction with Col. Ripley to contract with every man who was willing to make a musket or furnish a sword, and from whom the other necessary munitions of war could be obtained—at the same time instructing him to see that the Chief of the Ordnance Department should fix the price and determine the character of the arms. The allegation has been repeatedly iterated that I made these contracts with an eye to personal preference. But I have already proven, gentlemen, that the furthest limit of even my official action in the matter was simply to order the making of such contracts as were necessary, leaving all that regarded price or quality in the hands of the Ordnance Department; and to this day I scarcely know any of the individuals with whom contracts were made.

The special contract exciting public attention was made with a party by the name of Boker. On the 5th of September, under cover from the President, I received a note, which I now read:

"WASHINGTON, Sept. 4, 1861.

"*Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War.*

"SIR: Our resident partner in Europe advises us by last steamer of a lot of upward of 100,000 stand of arms—rifled, percussion muskets—new, and in good condition—having been placed in his control by making advances thereon.

"We desire to offer them to your Department, and should it appear to you of sufficient importance to secure the immediate delivery there of so large a quantity of good arms, we would invite your attention thereto.

"We offer the arms at a price *not exceeding* $18 each, subject to the inspection and approval of an armorer whom you shall select to accompany our authorized agent. If the article is not satisfactory, the Government will incur no expense, and if approved, you will secure an article much needed.

"We also control, by advances thereon, 18,000 cavalry sabres which we offer as above at a price not to exceed $7.50 apiece.

"Very respectfully, your ob't serv'ts,

"HERMAN BOKER & CO., No. 50 Cliff-st., N. Y.

"Also of Liege, Solinger, Remscheid, Birmingham Brown."

This was at the time when the Queen's proclamation had prohibited, among other things, the exportation of arms to the United States. You remember, gentlemen, we sent an agent (Mr. Schuyler of New York) out to Belgium to procure arms for our Government. He succeeded in purchasing 100,000 guns there, but being unable to ship them all directly, he sent a portion to England, where (the proclamation to which I just referred being soon after issued) he was prevented from transporting or using the arms in any manner. In this extremity, of the large army of soldiers in and about Washington not two hundred thousand of them were armed. Upon the letter I have just read was the indorsement of the President, in his own hand writing, in these words:

"I approve the carrying this through carefully, cautiously and expeditiously. Avoid conflicts and interference. A. LINCOLN."

—the literal meaning of the indorsement was that the world should not know of our military deficiency and weakness until the evil had been remedied, and that care and caution were to be used as heretofore in keeping inviolate the secret of our defeat. Fully coinciding with the President, and in obedience to his order, I promptly directed this contract to be closed; and I assure you, gentlemen, without the arms it produced, we should not have been able to achieve the late glorious victories in the West.

I may add, in proof of the great anxiety of all to obtain arms, that but a very few days before I left the War Department, the Cabinet agreed to adopt a conditional contract made by Mr. Schuyler for 100,000 guns in Belgium, which I successfully opposed, on the ground that we had guns enough contracted for, and with the encouragement which had been afforded to our own manufacturers, the supply would probably be sufficient for our future wants. By this means $1,800,000 have been retained in the country to be expended in those localities from which our soldiers have volunteered, and this occurred after all those contracts had been completed of which so much complaint is now made.

The Investigating Committee of Congress have said that the muskets made at the Springfield armory cost only $12 apiece. That assertion, like many others that have been made in connection with supplies for the army, is not the fact. Without taking into consideration the expense of superintendence, the cost of buildings, machinery or capital invested, the mere net cost of the gun for labor and material when there is no competition in time of peace, has amounted to $12.60. But had those guns purchased on my order proved to be twice more expensive than they actually were, then, in view of the fact that the army was practically useless without them, I would have done exactly as I did with the Boker contract to which other gentlemen have seen fit to refer. When we expected large arrivals of soldiers from Pennsylvania and other States, and there was nothing to feed them with, the Acting Commissary General came to me and said, "I can now buy 2,000 beeves if I pay 2 or 3 cents a pound more than they should be worth."

"Well," I replied, "pay it [applause], pay a dollar per pound rather than a soldier should suffer, but be guarded that your contract ceases when a supply can be had at the customary price"—which was done. He made a contract for two thousand beeves, and the whole world rang with the announcement that the Secretary of War had cheated the Government in order to enrich some favorite, and yet the contract was made with my personal enemies. So, again, I was censured at the time of the battle of Bull Run for not having sufficient cavalry in the field. Yet I could not speak in my own defense, for the safety of the Government compelled me to secresy. Plenty of horsemen offered their services, but I had no pistols, swords, or carbines, to give them, and I did not want the world to know that such was our condition. My function was to raise an army of the largest kind in the shortest possible time, and to supply them with whatever needful material I could first lay hands upon. As soon as I could obtain pistols, carbines, swords, and holsters, I had cavalry enough. But then the cry was "he has got too many." Of course, then again I was *cheating the Government*, by giving my friends all the horse contracts. [Laughter.] Well, Mr. Mayor, the horses have been in the service, and the country has been saved. Those who then cried "no more horses," to-day can see advertisements for the purchase of an increased number; and to-day I saw also a published advertisement asking for proposals to furnish more muskets.

Had the material resources of the Government been, in any manner, commensurate with the emergency, the war would have been terminated ere this. So far as concerns myself, I would rather have had a million of guns too many than that a single soldier in any of our battles should have been sacrificed for the want of a weapon. I suppose that had I been the willing tool of every man who wanted to rob the Government, and if in place of attending to my duties, I had been content to receive men at my house and treat them to the hospitalities of my social and political position, or allowed them to control me in the discharge of my duties, those men who now attempt to slander me would still be most profuse in compliment and profession. More than this, had I remained in the War Department until this vote came off, I should doubtless have received the compliment paid to my late and esteemed colleague, Mr. Welles. [Laughter.] He was charged with having improperly employed a man to purchase ships; yet the House of Representatives voted down a resolution to censure him by about the same vote that they censured me for having secured the services of an employee. Mr. Welles obtained the assistance referred to long after the excitement and confusion attending the commencement of the rebellion had ceased. I did so at a time when the country was almost totally bereft of a Government, and when we did not know whom to trust.

Now, gentlemen, I could narrate to you in this way many incidents of official connection with the War Department. Were it necessary I would give you some particulars connected with the history of this man Dawes, who appears to be most active in the persecution against me. I understand he is a little prosecuting attorney, living somewhere in Massachusetts. I am well aware of the real cause of his enmity, and I will briefly state it. Some people of Massachusetts, especially about the good city of Boston, own nearly all the stock in the Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. Notwithstanding that road has accumulated more money on account of this war, by the transportation of troops and war material for the Government than it ever did before in double the length of time (which fact was chiefly owing to the confidence I entertained in its President); yet the management of the road were displeased because they could not have an entire monopoly of the Government's business. When the bridges on the Wilmington and Baltimore road were burned, it became absolutely necessary to construct a new line of travel to Washington. By my direction the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Mr. Thompson, in connection with the Wilmington Road made arrangements to run a line of boats from Perryville to Annapolis, and succeeded in getting the project into successful operation. This new route was used until the Baltimore and Ohio road was taken possession of by me for the Government, and until the bridges of the Wilmington road were rebuilt. In the meantime an arrangement was made with the Harrisburg, Reading and New Jersey roads to reduce the fare from $6 to $4 from New York to Baltimore, per soldier. But my action in this matter took money out of the purses of gentlemen in Boston, and Mr. Dawes, who appeared to represent the interests affected, became my enemy. This is the only reason for his opposition of which I am aware. I do not know him farther than that he was frequently hanging about the War Department in common with other applicants for special favors. Having my whole time occupied in preparing an army out of raw and undisciplined soldiers, of course I may have run counter to the desires of such gentlemen, and consequently they now return the disfavor.

This theme is by no means a pleasant one for me; but after the recent wrong which has been done me I felt that when talking to my old friends and neighbors I would do myself the simple justice to speak plainly. It would be needless for me to attempt to convince you of my honesty of purpose and intention in every official act of my life. I am known to you personally, and I feel willing to abide by and will fully appreciate your decision upon my character as your fellow citizen. [Great applause.]

I leave you with great reluctance. It has been the dream of my life to go abroad in some position that would enable me to obtain a proper glimpse of the beauty and grandeur of the Old World; but as the time draws near when I shall bid you a parting adieu, I approach it with the pain caused by the separation from old and dear friends.

Perhaps I have said enough—it may be too much—I desire to state to you, however, that my relations with the President have been and still are of the most cordial character. I entertain as great a respect for him as for any one with whom I have ever been associated. He is an honest, high-minded gentleman, as well as a faithful public officer. [Great applause.]

This rebellion will be ended after a while and with it will end the cause of this and all future internal strife, as I hope. [Great applause.] I have never been an Abolitionist. I am not one now. But if I had the power, I would call into the field every man able to shoulder a musket, whether he be white or black, that this war may be brought to a speedy and certain close. And I believe we will come to that. I do not believe that, after a while, when the hot Southern climate is killing our soldiers who are fighting for the Government, our people will be content to see their sons and brothers die when men acclimated to the South are able to defend the country, and, of their own strength and will, to drive all the rebels out of the land. [Applause.] There cannot be a doubt about how this slavery question is to be settled in the end. But, so far as I am concerned, I am willing to leave its disposal to the Great Ruler above. I would not punish the deluded rank and file after they have laid down their arms; I would not harm one hair on the head of a single individual who was enticed or seduced upon misrepresentation to join the rebel army; but, had I the leaders, I would do with them as I said I would do with the Mayor of Baltimore, when he asked the President to send back the National troops from Cockeysville, and not allow them to pass through Baltimore. I said, "Let me alone, and I will hang him and his whole posse upon the trees around the War Department." Had I been allowed to do so, our troops would never have been impeded in their march through that city; and by such a course the rebellion would now have been crushed. Such are my opinions on that question, which, perhaps, I sometimes express unwisely for my own good; and this is another reason for the passage of the resolution to which I have alluded. Every Border State Representative who thinks his brother, or son, or kindred in the rebel ranks does not deserve hanging for his treason, voted in favor of that resolution.

[After a short pause, General Cameron concluded as follows:]

Gentlemen, this is a contest in which we all have a direct interest. Pennsylvania has a moral power which no other State in this Union possesses, and therefore every citizen of Pennsylvania can do a great deal toward bringing this war to an end. I have no right to give advice, but I shall be glad, in leaving the country, to believe there is to be no party here but the party of the country, the party for the war and in favor of supporting the Administration in conducting the war, because, whether men were opposed to Mr. Lincoln or otherwise, by his Administration alone is the war to be conducted. If Pennsylvania will stand by his wise and patriotic measures, she can aid the President, and control the result. I remember that in the war of 1812 every man who opposed the war was considered an enemy of his country. I trust that the same beneficial rule will be applied in the present case. [Applause.] If we falter in patriotic devotion. The people of the South will be encouraged to persevere in their rebellions and infamous design; for the war can only be ended by a determined and united policy here in the North. Why, it was only the other day that a letter was seen from the wife of the traitor Davis, stating that "Jeff. was cruelly deceived in Pennsylvania and New York, where he expected the support of half the people, because he was led to believe more than one half of the people in both of those States were going to join him." That is the current delusion in the South; and so long as we give them aid and comfort by divisions among ourselves, just so long will they be encouraged to fight the Government. Let us all, with one heart, looking solely to but one object, go through this war; and that being over we can rake up the old political carcasses of days gone by, and again attack each other with all the spirit of Whig and Democratic fury. In the first place *let us finish the war*. [Long-continued applause.] Short as the interval is before my departure, I confidently expect to be able to carry with me the news of further vital successes, which will prove to the powers of Europe that the Union is safe, and that the day of the redemption of the nation is drawing nigh, and is even now at hand.

Iron and Steel.

HALL, KIMBARK & CO., 193 & 195 South Water-St., Chicago, Importers and Dealers in

IRON AND STEEL, NAILS, SPIKES, AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

Manufacturers of WARRANTED Thimble Skeins and Boxes.

Having capacity for 100 Sets per day we possess unrivalled facilities in this line.

We also keep in Store a large stock of HUBS, SPOKES FELLOES, BENT STOCK, &c.

AGENTS FOR BURKE & BARNES' SALAMANDAR SAFES, AND QUEEN'S PORTABLE FORGE AND BELLOWS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE OF HARDWARE, At 143 Lake Street.

In order to close up the business as early as possible this Spring, I will sell the entire stock without reserve for cash, to those in want of Hardware, for less than cost. WM. WHEELER.

The above Store (one of the best stands in the city) will be fitted up and rented to a suitable tenant, as soon as the goods can be disposed of.

A. R. & G. H. MILLER, Manufacturers of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware.

We are now prepared to furnish the trade in any quantity with TIN, SHEET IRON AND COPPER WARE, Of our own manufacture. Using none but the best of materials, and having experienced workmen, we are confident of being able to suit all in quality and price. Orders promptly attended to. A. R. & G. H. MILLER, 235 and 237 State street, Chicago, Ill.

Melodeons.

PRINCE & CO'S IMPROVED MELODEONS. Warranted for Five Years.

The oldest establishment in the United States, employing 200 men, and finishing 80 instruments per week.

Manufactory, cor. of Maryland & Niagara Sts., BUFFALO, N. Y.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS.

87 Fulton street ... New York.
43 Lake street ... Chicago.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Henry Tolman & Co ... Boston, Mass.
W. F. Colburn ... Cincinnati, O.
Balmer & Weber ... St. Louis, Mo.
James Bellak ... Philadelphia.
A. Couse ... Detroit, Mich.
Ph. P. Werlein ... New Orleans.
A & S. Nordheimer ... Toronto, C. W.

Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon and its history, will bear in mind that we are the pioneers and leading manufacturers, not only in the United States but in the world. We commenced the manufacture of Melodeons in the fall of the year 1847, and since that time have finished and sold TWENTY SEVEN THOUSAND. These instruments are now in use in the United States and Canada, but also in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, and the West Indies; and from all these quarters we have the most flattering testimonials of the high estimation in which they are held.

At all Industrial Exhibitions they have invariably been awarded the Highest Premium whenever exhibited in competition with others.

We shall take pleasure in forwarding by mail (at our own expense) our Illustrated Catalogue, in which every instrument we manufacture is fully described, and illustrated by elegant engravings. All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canada, are warranted to be perfect in every respect ... Agents for the sale of our Melodeons may be found in all the principal towns of the United States and Canada.

Address either

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO, Buffalo, N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 87 Fulton st., N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 43 Lake st., Chicago.

Or either of the above wholesale agents.

Dentists' Cards.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST, ...

Segars.

CORBIN & CO.

COR BINS OWN SEGARS.

Manufactured from Selected Havana Tobacco. For sale at Wholesale and Retail at NO. 68 CLARK STREET, Corner of Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

Machinery.

EAGLE WORKS Manufacturing Company. DO YOU WANT STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS, PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS, PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS, PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS, PATENT STAMP MILLS, —FOR— Pike's Peak or Lake Superior. SEND FOR CIRCULARS, With Cuts and Descriptions, Prices, etc., etc.

Saw Mills, Flouring Mills, And Machinery of all description. SEND FOR CIRCULARS. P. W. GATES, President, CHICAGO, ILL. N. B.—Agents wanted everywhere.

Wooden & Willow Ware.

P. PEUGEOT, MANUFACTURER OF WILLOW CABS, CHILDREN'S GIGS, AND CARRIAGES, to be had only at Peugeot's Great Variety Store 108 Lake Street. Also on hand a large assortment of MARBLES, BALLS, TOPS, &c., &c.

BARNUM BROTHERS, 138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TOYS AND FANCY GOODS, WILLOW CABS, Childrens' Gigs, Carriages, &c., Baskets, Bird Cages, PEG TOPS, MARBLES AND ALLIES, And a large and varied stock of YANKEE NOTIONS. To which the attention of SUTLERS is respectfully solicited. Our SPRING STOCK is now open and very complete. REMEMBER WE ARE AT 138 LAKE STREET, Bet. Clark and Lasalle sts.

HEAD QUARTERS FOR WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

Children's Spring Gigs.
" Willow Cabs.
" Slat Cabs.
" Willow Cradles.
" Willow Chairs.

I sell better goods at lower figures than can be found in this or any other market in the western country. NATHANIEL WHITE, 95 SOUTH WATER STREET.

Cooking Stoves.

THE KING OF STOVES. THE TRIUMPH, FOR COAL OR WOOD, Arranged with hot air draught and large ventilated oven.

THE TRIUMPH Will bake, boil, broil, roast, fry, toast, and perform every other operation in Cooking at the SAME TIME and in the most perfect manner, and with the greatest economy in fuel.

THE TRIUMPH Has a fine large ventilated oven which always insures sweetness to the bread baked in it.

THE TRIUMPH Has a regular range water back for heating water for diffusion in pipes through the house, and heats water more advantageously and expeditiously than any other stove.

Report of the Chicago Mechanics Institute. "Cooking Stoves," &c. The articles under this head were numerous and excellent, so much so that your Committee have had much difficulty in deciding among the rival claims for preference. After much deliberation your Committee award the FIRST PREMIUM, a SILVER MEDAL, to the TRIUMPH COOKING STOVE.

JAS. V. Z. BLANEY, CHAS. M. GRAY, J. H. EATON, } Committee.

For sale by JAMES P. DALTON. Successor to Allen & Dalton, 79 Lake street.

Paints.

FRENCH WHITE ZINC PAINT, MADE FROM PURE METAL, BY THE Vieille Montagne Co. of Paris.

Superior in all respects to Lead or American Zinc. It is free from the unhealthy effects of Lead. Whitezinc will not turn yellow or peel. Gases of any kind do not affect its color. It will cover one fourth more surface than lead. For Contractors, it offers great economy. Colors with zinc base retain their brightness. Walls tinted and panelled cheaper than paper. If washed with water will always look fresh. When properly laid will be smooth as marble. Use spirits for dead white, varnish for gloss. For ceilings, dry zinc mixed with glue water. It adapted for outside and inside work. Cover knots with size or gum shellack. Use only zinc for priming and first coats. Do not come in contact with new lead work. Use snow white for last coat only. No. 1 WHITE in Red Seal, SNOW WHITE, Green seal. Be sure the seals are found unbroken. Packed dry in barrels, 200 lbs and 441 lbs. Mixed in oil, 25, 50, 100, 200, 300 lbs. SNOW WHITE is FORTY SEND oil for last coat—extra.

JOSEPH M. STRONG, New York, Agent Vieille Montagne Company.

FOR SALE BY LEWIS, PAGE & CO., 103 So. Water St., Chicago.

Occulist.

HENRY HARPKE, M. D., OCCULIST. Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Opposite the La Crosse Railroad Depot. P. O. Box 373.

The above named feels confident that, having studied Ophthalmic Surgery in the most celebrated Universities of the Old World, and having been a operating room of the distinguished Prof. Graefe, in Berlin, with whom he remained until the year 1858, he can afford to the public the skill of a thoroughly competent practitioner ...

In connection with this, he would refer to the many successful operations and cures which he has effected since he opened practice in this city ...

Roofing Materials.

ROOFING! ROOFING!! ROOFING!!! BARRETT, POWELL & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFS, And Dealers in Roofing Material and Coal Tar.

We are prepared to take contracts for Roofing in any portion of the Northwest, or furnish Material with directions for use.

BARRETT'S ROOFING Has stood a twelve years test in Chicago, and is used in all first class buildings. Office No. 8 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

Dry Goods.

LARGE STOCK OF GOODS from SHERIFF SALES just received at BOYLE'S Cheap Store, which will be sold at a great sacrifice. ...

Miscellaneous.

WINSHIP'S PATENT SELF VENTILATING REFRIGERATOR, FOR PRESERVING Meats, Game, Fish, Fruit, VEGETABLES, &c. The Only Refrigerator Where Ventilation is Reliable, Self-Creating, and Uninterrupted.

EXPLANATION.

I.—By opening Register C, air is admitted into the Ice Chamber A, where it is cooled and purified in the most expeditious manner. ...

CHICAGO ASSAY OFFICE, 117 LAKE ST., March 13th, 1862.

We have carefully examined Winship's Patent Self-Ventilating Refrigerator, and can confidently recommend it as an excellent and superior Refrigerator. ... BLANEY & MARINER, Analytical and Consulting Chemists.

We are manufacturing the above well-known Refrigerator, and have a full stock of the different sizes now ready for delivery. We sell only to the trade in lots. For sale at retail by the various dealers, both in the city and country.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., Manufacturers of Winship's Patent Self-Ventilating Refrigerator, 199 and 201 Randolph St., Chicago.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO, 199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago, IMPORTERS OF TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c. DEALERS IN Tinners' Stock. AGENTS FOR Howe's Improved Scales.

FENCE WIRE. AMERICAN NOS. 8 & 9, Warranted tough, of first quality, in good lengths, and in good order, for sale in large or small lots, by VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., Nos. 199 & 201 Randolph St.

Legal Notices.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I will sell on the 11th day of June next, at my office, No. 97 Washington street, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. my right, title and interest derived under a deed of assignment for the benefit of creditors, made by T. B. Carter to me, July 19th, 1861, to the following lots, pieces and parcels of lands, with improvements thereon, viz: ...

ASHER CARTER, Assignee of T. B. Carter. Chicago, May 11th 1862.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Cyrenius Beers and Mary, his wife, did, on the fourth day of February, A. D. 1858, execute and deliver to the undersigned, Jabez K. Botsford, a certain Deed of Mortgage, bearing date the day and year aforesaid upon the lands and premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of a certain bond for the penal sum of sixty thousand dollars, given by the said Cyrenius Beers to the said Botsford, which bond is more particularly mentioned and described in said mortgage; which said mortgage is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, in Book 61 of Mortgages, Page 90. ...

To the Firemen's Insurance Company, Principal and Interest ... $ 3,121.29
French Bank of Indiana, principal and interest ...
Geo. Cobb, Principal and Interest ...
Jas. Carter, Principal and Interest ...
W. L. Newberry, Principal and Interest ...

JABEZ K. BOTSFORD, Mortgagee. Chicago, May 8, 1862.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Public notice is hereby given that I, Seligman Schlesinger the Mortgagee in a certain Mortgage Deed ... SELIGMAN SCHLESINGER, Mortgagee. Chicago, May 5th, 1862.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss. Circuit Court of Cook County—In Chancery. ... Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County ... L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery of Cook County. Chicago, April 21, 1862.

Steamboat Lines.

THE Western Transportation Co. AND WESTERN EXPRESS. 1862.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the NEW YORK CENTRAL AND MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS. ... 130 Canal Boats, ... THE WESTERN EXPRESS, (Owned and operated by this Company) will run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, connecting with the following Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes:

The Upper Lake Line Daily.

W. T. Co. Steamers.	B. C. & C. Line Steamers.
TONAWANDA,	FOUNTAIN CITY,
FREE STATE,	WENONA,
MOHAWK,	MENDOTA,
PLYMOUTH,	EVERGREEN CITY,
NEPTUNE,	GALENA,
MAYFLOWER,	CHICAGO,

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, and foot of Michigan street, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage, apply at the Western Transportation Office, Erie Basin, and Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line Office, foot of Michigan street.

The Detroit Line Daily,

Via North Shore direct, connecting at Buffalo with the New York Central, and Buffalo, New York and Erie Railroads.

W. T. Co. Steamers.	W. T. Co. Steamers.
MISSOURI,	DUNKIRK,
ILLINOIS,	CONCORD,
SAGINAW,	MARY STEWART
OMAR PASHA.	

Leaving the dock, Erie Basin, every evening, at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Company's Office, Erie Basin.

Cleveland, Toledo, Sandusky and Green Bay Line.

Central Railroad Steamers.

EQUATOR,	EQUINOX,
ABAXES,	EUPHRATES,
ECLIPSE,	COMET,
ROCKET,	MARQUETTE,
CUYAHOGA,	ORONTES,
FOREST QUEEN.	

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, at 7 o'clock P. M. For freight and passage apply to J. D. Dole, Agent, office foot of Michigan street. ... CONSIGNEES: ... C. T. RICHMOND, Down Freight Agent, North Dearborn street. J. W. TUTTLE, Up Freight Agent, Foot of State street, Chicago, Ill.

THE Northern Transportation Co'y OF OHIO Is prepared to transport property between Boston, all Points in New England, New York and the West, With promptness, care and dispatch. This well known Line of Fourteen First-class Screw Steamers, connects at Ogdensburg with the Railroad for Boston and all Points in New England; At Cape Vincent with the Railroad and Propeller Line between Cape Vincent and New York, And at Oswego with a LINE OF 35 FIRST CLASS CANAL BOATS, Between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York, Forming a DAILY LINE from Boston, New York, Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent and Oswego to Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit, AND A TRI-WEEKLY LINE TO Chicago, Milwaukee and Intermediate Ports.

AGENTS: J. Myers, 195 Broadway, New York. John Hocking, 7 State street, Boston. Geo. A. Eddy, Ogdensburgh. E. J. Crevelin, Cape Vincent. John H. Crawford, Oswego. Pelton & Bevel, Cleveland. Walker & Bayne, Toledo. E. B. Mathews, Detroit. O. J. Hale, Milwaukee. Taylor, Murray & Co., Racine.

CLARY & HOWE, Agents, Foot of North Lasalle st., Chicago.

BUFFALO, CLEVELAND AND 1862 Chicago Line. 1862

For the ensuing season of navigation the steamers of this line will run in connection, and on alternate days, with those of the WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO., BETWEEN Chicago and Buffalo, Touching at intermediate ports when practicable, and forming a DAILY LINE (Sundays excepted,) for the transportation of Freight and Passengers.

B., C. & C. Line Stmrs.	W. T. Co. Steamers.
FOUNTAIN CITY,	MOHAWK,
GALENA,	FREE STATE,
WENONA,	TONAWANDA,
MENDOTA,	PLYMOUTH,
CHICAGO,	MAYFLOWER,
EVERGREEN CITY,	NEPTUNE.

Running in connection, at Buffalo, with NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD, WESTERN EXPRESS, SPAULDING'S EXPRESS, UNION EXPRESS; ... SHELDON PEASE, Managing Agt., Office foot of Michigan street Buffalo. C. T. RICHMOND, Agent for Eastward Bound Freight, Office foot of North Dearborn street, Chicago. J. W. TUTTLE, Agent for Westward Bound Freight, Office foot of State street, Chicago. A. A. SAMPLE, Passenger Agent, Office No. 5 North Clark street, Chicago.

1862. MISSOURI RIVER 1862. PACKET LINE. ST. JOSEPH AND OMAHA, IN CONNECTION WITH THE *HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.*

STEAMER OMAHA, Captain F. B. KERCHEVAL. S. HO. DAY, Clerk.

STEAMER WEST WIND. Captain J. D. HOOPER. W. W. COPELAND, Clerk.

WILL LEAVE ST. JOSEPH TRI-WEEKLY During the Season, For Forest City, White Cloud, Rulo, Arago, Aspinwall, Brownville, Rockport, Sonora, Nebraska City, Plattsmouth, Council Bluffs and Omaha, on the arrival of the Express Passenger Train from St. Louis and the East. ...

To Travelers and Shippers to the Upper Missouri, ... Overland Transportation Companies ... THROUGH CONTRACTS MADE ... STEAMER ALEX. MAJORS, Captain SAMUEL BURKS, JNO. A. HICKLY, Clerk. ... Tickets Sold on Board of all the Boats ... E. FORD, Superintendent. Or, H. Q. FERGUSON, Secretary.

OLD OSWEGO LINE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FOR 1862. ... WRIGHT & WHITNEY, Agents.

MARRIAGE AND CALLING CARDS—The most fashionable. BEST SILVER DOOR PLATES, And every branch of Engraving in superior style by WILLIAM J. WHITE, 70 Washington st.

Steamboat Lines.

LAKE SUPERIOR. CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE AND LAKE SUPERIOR LINE. On the Opening of Navigation. A FIRST CLASS STEAMER will leave for Ports on Lake Superior, calling at Mackinac and Sault Ste. Marie. ... A. T. SPENCER & CO.

1862 CLARY & HOWE. 1862 Shipping and COMMISSION MERCHANTS. For the purchase of Produce in this market, and Agents for the Northern Transportation Company of Ohio. OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, Foot of North Lasalle Street, Chicago.

1862 MATHER & CO., 1862 SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, And proprietors of the Northern Transportation Line, on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, between Chicago and Points on the Illinois River and St. Louis. ... Office—Foot of North Lasalle st., Chicago.

Co-Partnerships.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of Pearson & Batchelder, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JAMES H. PEARSON, N. BATCHELDER. Chicago, May 10th, 1862.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-Partnership, under the name of PEARSON, AVERY & CO., for the purpose of carrying on the Lumber Business. ... PEARSON, AVERY & CO.

James H. Pearson, Chicago. Eddy, Avery & Co., Port Huron, Mich. Brooks, Avery & Co., Waterville, Mich.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day entered into Co-partnership under the name and style of Jno. Clark & Co., for the transaction of an exclusive Commission business, over Galena Freight Depot. ... JNO. CLARK, JNO. H. MARSHALL, PAUL JONES. Chicago, May 1st, 1862.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of Cobb, O'Brien & Co., is hereby mutually dissolved. ... Chicago, April 1st, 1862. ... M. W. O'BRIEN continues the Lumber Business ...

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—We, the undersigned, have this day entered into a Co-Partnership, under the style and firm name of KELLOGG & GRAY, For the purpose of dealing in Coal of all kinds. Chicago, May 1st, 1862. ... C. W. GRAY.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of A. J. Sundam & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. A. J. SUNDAM, W. W. SMITH. Chicago, March 1, 1862.

The undersigned will continue the Stove and Hardware business under the name and style of A. J. Sundam & Co., at the old stand, 172 Lake street. A. J. SUNDAM, A. STELLE. Chicago, March 1, 1862.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day entered into Co-partnership under the name and style of "Smith, Pollard & Co." ... MANDALUS B. SMITH, ... WALDO W. SMITH, late of S. J. Surdam & Co. ... Chicago, April 28, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of Smith, Pollard & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ... JOHN E. POLLARD, A. JUDSON SMITH. Chicago, April 14, 1862.

Meeting of Stockholders.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Peoria and Hannibal Railroad Company will be held at Delavan, in Tazewell County, on Wednesday, June 11th, at 1 o'clock P. M. W. G. GREENE, President. JAS. BEEBAN, Secretary.

THE CHICAGO SOUTH BRANCH DOCK COMPANY will hold its annual meeting, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, at its office, in Chicago, on Wednesday, the 4th day of June, A. D. 1862. J. A. KENSLEY, Sec'y.

CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY. Chicago, May 1st, 1862.—The annual meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and North Western Railway Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on Thursday, the 5th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business that may come before them. WILLIAM B. OGDEN, President.

Educational.

FOREST HOME FOR BOYS.—Thorough instruction in a safe home, in a delightful spot near Chicago, for ten select lads. Boys expected to enter the School under twelve years of age, but can remain an indefinite time after that. ... NICHOLS, Post Office Box 1462, Chicago, Illinois.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND DRILL.—WESTERN UNION COLLEGE and MILITARY ACADEMY has been located at FULTON, Ill., and will open Primary Academic and Collegiate Courses on Sept. 1862. ... D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Ill.

Vermin Exterminators.

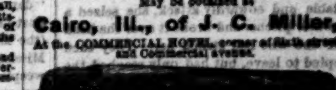
To Destroy—Rats, Roaches, &c.
To Destroy—Mice, Moles and Ants.
To Destroy—Bed Bugs.
To Destroy—Moths in Furs, Clothes, &c.
To Destroy—Mosquitoes and Fleas.
To Destroy—Insects on Plants and Fowls.
To Destroy—Insects on Animals, &c.
To Destroy—Every form and species of Vermin.

The "ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN." "Free from Poisons." "Not dangerous to the Human Family." "Rats do not die on premises." "They come out of their holes to die."

Sold Everywhere—by All WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS in the large cities, and by Druggists, Grocers, Storekeepers and Retailers generally, in all Country Towns and Villages in the UNITED STATES.

FULLER & FINCH, Principal Wholesale Agent, Chicago, Ill. COUNTRY DEALERS can order as above. Or address direct—[or for Prices, Terms, &c.] to HENRY R. COSTAR, PRINCIPAL DEPOT—No. 482 Broadway, New York.

PATENT METALLIC BURIAL Cases and Caskets, MANUFACTURED BY CRANE, BREED & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio, May be obtained at Cairo, Ill., of J. C. Miller, At the COMMERCIAL HOTEL, corner of Sixth street and Commercial avenue.



The invaluable qualities of these Burial Cases and Caskets for ordinary INTERMENT, for TRANSPORTATION and PRESERVATION, are now universally acknowledged. They PROTECT the remains of the departed from Water, Vermin or other intrusion. ... JNO. C. MILLER, Commercial Hotel, Cairo, Ill.

PARISIAN PATTERNS. MADAM CANFIELD, 16 CLARK STREET, announces to the Ladies and Dress Makers generally, her opening of Spring and Summer Fashions. ...

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss. Circuit Court of Cook County—In Chancery. ... L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery. Chicago, April 30, 1862.

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1862.

THE CITY.

☞ Attention is called to the advertisement of Dr. Bell's medical infirmary in another column.

PERSONAL.—Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, of this city, is announced to deliver the address at the Anniversary of Lane Theological Seminary, to-day, at Cincinnati.

BUSINESS ACTIVITY.—We notice large arrivals and shipments of goods by Bowen Bros., 77 and 79 Lake street, indicating that the goods they advertise are worthy the attention of cash buyers.

☞ The copyright for Snyder, Cook & Co.'s great work is being rapidly sold off by counties in the several States. The work is sold at $5,00 a dozen to those purchasing copyright. The book is a library within itself. Address only Snyder, Cook & Co., Chicago, Illinois.

STEAM TUG SUNK.—The steam tug E. B. Ward sank in the South Branch yesterday afternoon. It collided with the brig Susan A. Clark, in the Madison street draw, one of the anchor flukes of the brig piercing the tug below the water line. She ran a short distance, rapidly filled and sank.

RESIGNATION OF AN ACTOR.—Mr. G. D. Chaplin, long and favorably known as one of the stock company at McVicker's Theatre, resigned yesterday, and left for New York last night. He has an engagement at the Winter Garden, where his excellent theatrical abilities will command for him an eminent position.

THE GARROTING CASE.—A young man named Jacob Richmond was arrested yesterday, by officer Perry, charged with being an accomplice in the late garroting case at the grave of Douglas. He was committed to jail in default of $800 bail to await trial at the Recorder's Court.

THE PICTURE SALE.—The sale of pictures at 54 Dearborn street will be held this evening at 7½ o'clock. These pictures attracted a large number of visitors during the day yesterday, and we doubt not, when the sale takes place, there will be plenty of purchasers present. The room will be open to-day to visitors from 10 o'clock A. M.

BURIAL OF A SOLDIER.—John Cloonan, the member of the Irish Brigade, who died on Saturday of pneumonia, was buried yesterday with military honors. Although a private, he had attained a marked distinction in his regiment for his bravery and soldierly qualities. He was formerly in the regular service, and passed honorably through the Mexican war.

RAISED NOTES.—One dollar bills on the Citizens' Bank of Pittsburgh have been extensively altered to 5's and 10's, and put into circulation in Cleveland and Cincinnati. Some of them may soon be offered here, and caution will be required in taking such. The vignette of the genuine 1's, altered as above, is: Females seated each side of an anvil; "Citizen's Bank" in a semi-circle above.

FINE WHEAT AND RYE.—R. B. Stone, Route Agent upon the Illinois Central Railway, has furnished us with some wheat from the field of W. L. Pierce, Centralia, Marion county, and some rye from the farm of T. J. Johnson of the same place. The stalks are fully five feet and a half in height, the heads full and plump and promise a splendid harvest. If these are fair representations of the crop down in Egypt we may predict a season of unusual plenty.

PERSONAL.—Ira M. Gifford and Dr. L. J. Centre, of Iowa, arrived at the Sherman House last evening. These gentlemen have been constituted by Gov. Kirkwood a commission to proceed to Pittsburg Landing to look after the sick and wounded of the Iowa soldiers. No better soldiers have been sent to the battle field than those from Iowa, and we are glad to witness the interest which the excellent Governor of that State takes in their welfare.

PERSONAL.—Robert Kennicott, son of Dr. Kennicott of "The Grove," and an eminent naturalist, who is traveling in the northern British Possessions, collecting specimens for the Smithsonian Institute and the Audubon Club of this city, has been heard from at Fort Anderson, far within the Polar Arc, under date of July, 1861. He purposes visiting the Arctic Coast in July, and then starting for home the first of August, reaching here in December. Every facility has been extended to him by the British Government to prosecute his researches, in which he has been eminently successful.

MR. EVERETT'S LECTURE.—The lecture of Hon. Edward Everett upon "The Origin and Character of the War," will be given this evening at Bryan Hall. The Young Men's Association have, only after repeated efforts, been able to secure the services of Mr. Everett to lecture in this city. In this, as in their previous efforts, they are doing all they can to introduce for our instruction the best talent of the country. We need hardly say that Mr. Everett should be greeted with a large audience. This is eminently due to the man and his talents. Tickets can be had at the principal hotels and bookstores.

THE ZINGARI CRICKET CLUB.—A meeting of the new Cricket Club was held at the Tremont House last evening, and the following gentlemen were elected officers for the season: President, James Stinson; Vice President, George McKeand; Secretary, J. J. Kearney; Treasurer, George G. Street; Executive Committee, Thos. B. Leckie, M. R. Monsarrat, Charles Laycock.

It was decided that the practice days during the season should be Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, in the afternoon from three to eight o'clock. Uniform and other matters having been decided upon, the meeting adjourned.

ARREST OF A YOUTHFUL BURGLAR.—John Roche, a youth of about fifteen years of age, was arraigned at the Police Court yesterday, on a charge of burglary. From the evidence of William H. Fuller and his wife, the complaining witnesses, it appears that, on Sunday evening, they were away from home, and upon returning about ten o'clock found the doors open, which had been locked previous to their departure, and, upon entering the house, discovered the lad Roche. Unable to give satisfactory answers in regard to the object of his unceremonious visit, a policeman was sent for who arrested him. He was bound over to the Recorder's Court in the sum of $5,000.

A DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.—A few evenings since, two ruffians entered a cottage upon West Lake street, about four blocks from Union Park, where a lady was sitting alone engaged in sewing. She politely asked them what they wanted. Not giving her any answer, she desired them to leave the house. One of the villains sprang at her and struck her upon the mouth. Nothing daunted by the unaccountable and cowardly attack, she seized a large water pitcher and broke it over the head of the one who had struck her. They then attempted to leave, but had only reached the gate when they were met by the lady's husband, who administered a sound thrashing to both the rascals. They escaped cheaply.

SELLING LEWD BOOKS.—A young lad, only seventeen years of age, named Jacob Wagner was fined twenty dollars in the Police Court yesterday for selling lewd books and songs. He had issued circulars of the vilest description, advertising the books and songs, and had distributed them throughout the brothels of the city, but unfortunately for himself had left some of them at respectable houses. These were handed to Superintendent Bradley, and he promptly laid a trap which snared the young man just in time. Mr. Bradley mailed a letter enclosing money to the address of the circular, from Fulton City, and received a book in return. A second letter was mailed from the same place to the same address. The Post Office was then watched and just as the young man took out the letter an officer took him into custody. On account of his tender years the Court assessed the lowest fine under the ordinance!

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—It is seldom a play is presented to the public, giving a better opportunity for fine acting than the one now performing at McVicker's Theatre—"The Lion of St. Marc." In its construction it is truly French, and has a plot which cannot be foreseen, while it delights the beholder with its gradual unfolding in each act. It may truly be called a great play, and must take its place among the standard dramatic works, at least while the prominent character is rendered by Mr. Couldock, whose power and pathos are of the highest order. Miss Hosmer and Mr. Myers have characters but little inferior to the principal, and most ably do they sustain them, while their support by the other members of the company is all that could be desired. The stage appointments are excellent and the play should attract a large audience during the remainder of Mr. Couldock's engagement which terminates this week.

THE REAL ESTATE BUSINESS.

Transfers of Property.

Transactions in real estate continue to increase as the season advances. Every day adds confidence in this kind of security. The strong chest, wherein capital was hoarded in times of distrust, is being unlocked, and henceforward we may look for better times. It is through this channel, more than any other, that we look for a general distribution of capital among the masses.

The number of buildings already erected and now nearly completed, has set afloat thousands of dollars to the great relief of the community, and the work of improvement is going forward with renewed vigor. The heavy building has just began, mechanics are now clearing away the rubbish in preparation for more important improvements. On Dearborn street, between Washington and Madison streets, a large block of stores will be erected during the summer. On the North side, at the corner of Clark and Indiana streets, three brick stores are contracted for, and will speedily go up. These, together with a large number of others equally important, will add much to the appearance of the city, as well as employ thousands of men in their construction, who in turn will help swell the amount of the retail trade, and thus keep the wheels of commerce moving around with steady pace.

We continue our report of the transfers of property as affording an index to the magnitude of the real estate business. The transfers date from May 7th to May 10th:

Martin Bute to Henry Grosbaum—Trust Deed dated May 7th, 1862; consideration $700; lot 4, of lot 2, B. 26, S. R. ¼, sec 21, T. 39, R. 14.

Herman F. Baer to Frederick Mahala—Mortgage dated May 1st, 1862; consideration $2,000; W. ½ of E. ½ lot 7, block 31, Old Town.

John Ball to Wm. H. Bushnell—Agreement, date January 18th, 1861; consideration $425; W. ½ of S. E. ¼ of Sec. 26, T. 41, R. 13.

Henry B. Brown to J. D. M. Carr—Deed, dated April 14, 1862; consideration $1,250; lots 3, 5, 5, 7, and 30, Block 1, Hagan & Brown's addition.

Herit T. Cole to Henry L. Racker—Deed dated December 23, 1861; consideration $500; part of lot 2, block 12, Old Town.

Chas E. Chase to Sam. E. Sawyer—Mortgage, date May 7, 1862; consideration $1,000; lot 10, block 49, Carpenter's addition.

John D. M. Carr to Charles D. Knox—Deed, date April 10th, 1862; consideration $150; lot 5, block 1; Hagan & Brown's addition.

John Demster to John Peck—Deed, 26th July, 1859; consideration $160; lot 4 and 5, block 66, Evanston.

Wm. P. Dickeman to Parsons Cooke—Deed, date 3d May, 1862; consideration $6,600; lot 15 and 16, block 124, School Section Addition.

John Evans to Wm. Neal—Mortgage, date 2d May, 1862; consideration $5,000; S. E. ¼; Sec 30, T. 38, R. 14.

O. J. Hall to Chas. W. Ross—Agreement dated May 7, 1862; consideration $600; lots 36, 37, and 38, in block 1, Davis's Addition.

Ephraim Engille to L. C. P. Freer—Deed dated February 18, 1861; consideration $1,500; B. 75 in W. ½ of Sec. 27, T. 39, R. 14, and W. 20 ft of lot 6, and part of lot 7, in block 118, School Section Addition.

Philip Keller to Peter Marth—Deed dated May, 1862; consideration $500; sub lot 2 of lot 124, Butterfield's Addition.

Same to Henry Keller—Deed dated 7th May, 1862—Sub lot 1 of lot 124.

Same to Wm. Ganthur—Deed dated 7th May, 1862; sub lot 3 of lot 124.

Same to Henry Heller et al.—Deed dated May 7, 1862; sub lot 4 of lot 124; consideration $500, all in Butterfield's Addition.

Mathew Laflin to L. B. Otis—Agreement dated 27th November, 1861; consideration $1,738 of certified sale.

Peter Emerick et al to Jacob Kauffman—Deeded May 7th, 1862; consideration $200; lot 8, block 51, of Sec. 33, T. 40, R. 14.

Daniel Egan to L. P. C. Freer—Trust Deed dated May 8th, 1862; consideration $4,838; part block 84, School Section Addition.

Samuel P Barrington to Geo. E. Shipman—Deed dated 26th January, 1862, consideration $1; lot 4 to 8, block 13 of fractional Sec. 3 T 38, R 14.

Thomas Freeman et al to Franklin Lombard—Deed dated 12th May, 1850; consideration $1,650; lot 5, 6, 15 and 16, of lot 197, 198 and 201, and east 50 feet of block 202, Bronson's Addition.

Michael Fichter to Jacob Kauffman—Deed, date 7th May, 1862; consideration $300; lot 8, block 51 of Sec. 33, T. 40, R. 14.

Wm. & Wm. H. Fisher to Geo. Russell—Mortgage, dated May 1st 1862; consideration $350; part of Sec. 16, T. 40, R. 10.

Gotleib Guenther to Elias Greenbeaum—Trust Deed, dated May 6 1862; consideration $1,000; subdivision of lot 1, block 25, School Section Addition.

Louis Garfield to Alfred Parsons—Deed dated March 18, 1857; consideration $1,000; part of NW. ¼ of the N W ¼ of Sec. 4, T. 42, R. 14.

Wm S. Johnston to Samuel Johnston—Deed dated December 18, 1861; consideration $1; N 2 ft. 5 in. of lot 16, block 23, and part of block 22 of Johnston, Roberts & Swar's Addition.

Allen C. Lewis to Geo. Rae—Deed May 3, 1862; consideration $350; lot 39 to 50, block 5, Samsons & Green's addition.

Master in Chancery to Chas. P. Williams—Deed dated May 5, 1862; consideration, $8,0.0; part NW ¼ of Sec. 22, T. 39, R. 14.

Master in Chancery to Lewis D. Heard—Deed dated May 3, 1862; consideration, $1,500; N 30 ft. lot 1 and 2, block 12, Kinzie's addition.

John W. Norris to Sanford B. Perry—Trust Deed dated May 7, 1862; consideration, $700; the S ½ of SE and SW ¼, Sec. 24, T. 38, R. 12.

Jacob Pauly to F. Schneider—Trust Deed, date Nov. 7th, 1861; consideration $50; E ½ of S ½ Lot 5, B 29, of SE ¼ Sec. 21, T. 39, R. 14.

Henry L. Racker to Leon Straus—Trust Deed, date May 7, 1862; consideration $700; part of lot 2, block 12, Old Town.

Elijah Smith, et. al. to Franklin Lombard—Deed, date May 12, 1850; consideration $1,650; Lots 5, 6, 15 and 16 of Lot 197, 198, 201, and E 50 feet of Block 202 Brownson's Addition.

Michael Shoup to James Hickey—Deed dated 29th April, 1862; consideration $300; lot 5 of S. E. ¼ Sec. 21, T. 39, R. 14.

A. Smith to Daniel Egan—Deed dated 8th May, 1862; consideration $5,000; part of block 84, School Section Addition.

Sheriff of Cook County to Wm. F. Dominic—Certificate of sale dated 8th May, 1862; consideration $2,230; lot 4, block 3, Duncan's Addition.

Trustees of Illinois & Michigan Canal to John M. Williams—Deed dated March 7th, 1862; lot 6, block 7, Old Town.

United States Marshal to John Brooks—Certificate of sale date 20th February, 1862; consideration $1,100; lots 5, 6 and 7, block 18, Johnstons Roberts and Swor's addition.

James H. Woodworth to Wm. H. Waite—Deed date May 7th, 1862; consideration $1,225; lot 21, block 2, U. Park addition; lot 34, block 21, Sheffield's addition.

Mary K. Warren to John Lynch and Thomas Nilson—Deeds, date 6th May, 1862; consideration $150; sub lot 7 of sub lot 7, block 1, Sheffield's addition; sub lot 8 of block 1, Sheffield's addition.

John W. Wright et al. to Wm. R. Smith et al.—Agreement, date 24th December, 1860, of N. E. ¼ and E. ½ of S. E. ¼, Sec. 5, T. 39, R. 14.

Barhens Harding to John V. Farwell—Mortgage, date May 1st, 1862; consideration $304; lot 9, block 2, Delevan's addition.

John V. Farwell to Hartwig Behrens—Deed, date May 1st, 1862; consideration $400; lot 9, block 2, Delevan's addition.

Joseph Nelson to Joachim Ladewig—Deed dated April 9th, 1861; consideration $346; part of S. E. ¼ Sec. 28, T. 41, R. 13.

Andrew Nelson to M. A. Atwater—Deed dated Nov. 14th, 1861; consideration $400; S ½ of S 11 of the W. ½ of the N. W. ¼ Sec. 27, T. 40, R. 14.

Lucius B. Otis to Benj. Wilder—Release dated April 17th, 1862; consideration $1,031; certificate of sale.

Ann and James Ryder to Katharine Mulvahill—Deed date April 28, '62; consideration $400; lot 40 of of N ½ block 16, Sec. 7, T. 39, R. 14.

Rosehill Cemetery Co.—Deed date 2d May, '62; consideration $100; lots 504 and 509, Sec. "B," Rosehill Cemetery.

Sheriff of Cook Co. to Morris S. Buckner—Deed date 24th April, '62; consideration $348; part of SE. ¼ Sec. 21, T. 40, R. 14.

United States to Wm. J. Miller—Pat. date March 10th, 1843; consideration $1; E. ½ of NE. ¼ of Sec. 29, T. 42, R. 9.

Augustus A. Wiswell to Chas. W. Pierce—Deed dated Dec. 6, 1861; consideration, $2,800; sub lot 15, 16, 25, 26, 35, 36, of lot 4 in block 8, and sub lot 5 and 6 of lot 11, block 7, Rockwell's addition.

Horace F. Waite to Wm. Mathews—Deed dated April 5, 1862; consideration, $1; N ½ of N ½ of E ½ lot 8, Bronson's addition.

A Tale of a Horse.

In the late funeral procession, many of our citizens must have observed a splendid Morgan-Arabian dark chestnut horse with silver mane and tail, rode by Geo. Gage, Esq. The horse, besides his excellent points, his proudly arching neck, delicate step and glossy hide, has quite a history connected with him; in other words to this animal hangs a tale quite different from the caudal appendage, with which necessity nature provided him.

At the breaking out of the rebellion, he belonged to a widow lady in Memphis, of high connections and large wealth, who paid a fabulous sum for him, attracted by his rare beauty. He was a favorite pet with her, and her affections were divided between him and a gallant and gay Mississippi Major of cavalry, a dashing dragoon gotten up exclusively for killing fair ladies with his smiles, and the "damned Yanks" with his terrible cutlass. Just previous to his departure for Columbus (the Major, not the horse,) this murderous Mississippi Major had an interview with the weeping widow, who was inconsolable at his departure, and wouldn't be comforted anyhow. The flattering tongue of the Major, however, applied to her wounds the sweet oil of assurances that the Yanks could not kill him with bullet or bayonet. He bestowed upon her many parting mementoes of his affection and promises of his constancy, and she in return bestowed upon him the handsome horse with the silver tail. She bade him do nothing to dishonor the horse or his country, and in the thickest of the fight to bear himself bravely, at the same time gently insinuating that a Yankee's shin-bone for a parasol handle, or his skull for a workbox, or his metatarsals for the hypothetical heir to rattle, would prove acceptable. The terrible Major swore an oath which might have shocked "our army in Flanders" and solemnly, upon bended knee, promised that either his dead body or the horse with the silver tail should be returned to her. She bade him good-bye, he mounted the splendid animal, she went to wooing somebody else, and he went to the war, top-full of gallantry.

It chanced that the first battle in which the Major was engaged was at Belmont. Prior to the commencement of the fight, the Major and a squad of his cavalry were surprised by a reconnoitering party of Federals. These was "mounting in hot haste" and a general skedaddle of the most approved description. The Major left in such a hurry that he forgot his horse, who, like a sensible animal, manifested his disgust by running into the Federal lines. He was subsequently sent to Cairo, and a few weeks since was sold at Government sale and bought by a Chicago gentleman. As neither the dead body of the Major nor the live body of the horse have made their appearance at the widow's mansion at Memphis, it is presumable that any further little love arrangements between them are squelched. In any event the widow is out a horse and the Major is out a widow, and the Chicago gentleman is in to the amount of a horse worth the owning.

Death of Dolliver Walker, Esq.

We are pained to learn that Dolliver Walker, Esq., an old and well esteemed citizen of Chicago, died very suddenly of congestion of the heart at his residence No. 66 Third avenue, on Monday night. The deceased was first seized with fatal symptoms on the afternoon of the same day while walking up the avenue. When near his residence, he was observed by some of his neighbors to be apparently sinking down to the sidewalk. Assistance was immediately rendered him and he was helped into the house, but he lived only a short time.

The lamented deceased was a native of West Brookfield, Mass. He has resided in this city many years, and by strict attention to business had accumulated a handsome property. Every one will remember his furniture stand, in times gone by, opposite the Matteson House. He will also be remembered as an old and staunch member of the Liberty Guard. In all respects he was an upright, honest, conscientious Christian man, and leaves a large circle of friends to mourn his untimely end. It is a sad coincidence that within a week past the Plymouth Congregational Church has lost three of its most prominent members—Carlos Haven, Captain Parsons, and Dolliver Walker. Thus one by one the old settlers are dropping away and a new generation taking their places.

Well Merited.

Capt. William S. Swan, of Company C, 57th Illinois regiment, at the great battle of Shiloh was severely wounded and lost his sword. Capt. Swan was formerly in the mail service, holding the responsible position of route agent on the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad. He was a most excellent and popular officer in that service, but his patriotism would not let him remain here when he thought his country needed him in front of the enemy, and he resigned his position in the mail service to take a position as Captain of the company which he commanded on that bloody field. On his return to this city to recuperate from his wound, his old associates in the Chicago Post Office, who know him well, and honor him for his noble qualities, determined that the Captain should have another sword, as good a one as ever graced a soldier's thigh; and it was immediately obtained, with the accompaniment of an elegant silver mounted Colt's revolver. Yesterday was the day fixed for the presentation, and a goodly party, at about 2 o'clock, proceeded from the Post Office to the Captain's house, where the pleasant ceremonies took place.

Mr. ——, in behalf of his associates, addressed Capt. Swan, as follows:

CAPTAIN SWAN:—I am requested by your former associates in the mail service, to present to you these implements of war, as a slight token of the respect and admiration they entertain for you as a man and a soldier. It has been customary to make such presentations to soldiers before starting for the field of battle, but in this case it is different, you having been in active service and have earned them by your bravery. It is not necessary for me to ask you to use them faithfully, and only in a righteous cause. Your conduct in the past is a sufficient guaranty for the future. A little more than one short year ago, the most of us represented here were strangers to each other; we were thrown together from this and adjoining States, all being engaged in the service of Government in one of its peaceful departments. At that time our country was enjoying the blessings of peace—the mutterings of the now formidable rebellion were scarcely heard. But this time of peace was not of long duration. Fort Sumter was attacked; the country was startled from its dream of peace. Hundreds of thousands of the freemen of the North sprang to arms and rallied in defense of the old flag. You, Sir, being qualified to command by former service in the army, raised your company and was enrolled in the Grand Army of the Union.

From that time to the present your friends and former associates have watched you with unflagging interest, and when we heard that you, with your regiment, at Fort Donelson, was exposed for two long days and nights to the pitiless storm of steel and snow, then we could faintly realize what it cost to fight for our beloved country. The fort was taken, and a glorious victory won. Then came the order for the advance up the Tennessee. It is useless for me to attempt to describe the events that followed that advance. They are now part of the history of the country. Your part in the battle of Shiloh was an honor to yourself and your command. Struck down by a bullet from the enemy, you refused to leave the field until the rebels were routed and victory perched once more on the banner of the Union.

And now, sir, as you are again about to join your companions in arms, receive this sword and pistol, and with them our best wishes for your safe return to your family and friends.

To this address Captain Swan replied in the following noble speech:

GENTLEMEN:—In acknowledging the pleasure I feel on this most unexpected occasion, I can but briefly express my sincere and heartfelt thanks for the handsome present which accompanies your kind and flattering words. To have been thought worthy of so much consideration among my old associates in the mail service, is in itself sufficient reward for whatever danger I have passed. In responding to the call of my country, I did but recognize the first duty of the citizen who sees in the entirety of this Republic the first vital principle of its life; and I am sure it will be my greatest pride to reflect, when this wicked rebellion is crushed, that I have been an humble instrument in the hands of Providence in bringing confusion to traitors and in contributing to the permanency of our good Government.

Gentlemen, I trust it will not be necessary to use these weapons in the field, for I think the dying throes of the rebellion are now bringing despair to all unrighteous traitors; but, should it be necessary, I hope to put them to such service that neither the givers nor the receiver of them shall ever blush to remember this hour.

The sword bears the following inscription: "Presented to Captain William G. Swan by his former associates in the mail service." We hear that Capt. S. will return to the field in a very brief period.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.—All claims against the Union Defence Committee, of which there is any record, having been paid, other claims, if any, must be presented for payment within the next thirty days to

THOS. B. BRYAN,
Treasurer of the Union Defence Com.
May 13th, 1862.

A BOY DROWNED.—A boy named Hubbard Colosky, four years of age, whose parents reside on Liberty street near Fourth Avenue, was drowned in the river, yesterday afternoon, at the foot of Liberty street. The little fellow was playing upon the bank with some of his comrades, accidentally slipped in and was drowned before any one came to his assistance. The Coroner held an inquest upon the body, and the usual verdict was returned.

ACCEPTED.—Rev. Jacob R. Shephard of Oberlin, Ohio, assumes the pastoral charge of the Plymouth Congregational Church, next month.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Judge Drummond*.—No. 151—Chancery; Edward P. Tesson vs. Christian Ferin; dismissed at plaintiff's costs. No. —; Forsyth vs. Meehan et al.; mandate from Supreme Court filed, and usual order for $ fa for costs. No. 542—Chancery; John P. Crozer vs. Augustus Frisbee et al.; report of master filed, and confirmed, and decree to be entered as prepared. No. 754—Isaac Park vs. Illinois Grand Trunk Railway Co.; default, and writ of enquiry returnable to a future day. No. 739—Samuel C. Davis vs. Joseph King; judgment by default, and writ of possession ordered. No. 363—Jas. M. Pendleton vs. Town of Rockton; upon reinstating this cause, and on the docket of April 14, '62, the question as to the costs which occurred to the date of the order reinstating the cause on the docket. No. —; Asahel Emigh vs. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co.; on trial; the principal part of the day was spent in hearing testimony, &c.

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY—*Before Judge Manierre*.—The following cases are continued, viz: Nos. 745, 746, 747, 750, 751, 753, 754, 755.—The following cases are dismissed, viz: Nos. 748, 784, 769, 780, 787, 770, 773. No. 683—Wm. D. Bremer vs. Charles T. Bogue; leave to plaintiff to file several replications. No. 741—John Beers vs. John T. Boyington; case submitted to court and taken under advisement. No 673—Wm. H. Crawford vs Richard B. Appleby; now on trial. No. 729—Margaret Visard vs. William Smith; verdict, defendant guilty. Damages assessed at $100. Judgment on verdict. Motion for a new trial by defendants. No. 630—George Adams vs. Silas Briggs, impleaded with J. Briggs; jury again called; evidence closed, jury retire.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Before Judge Higgins*.—Cases dismissed as follows: Nos. 741 and 999. No. 346—J. Hussy et al vs. H. Pelzer et al; verdict defendants not guilty. Motion for a new trial by plaintiffs. No. 442—J. E. Sheffield et al vs. John Houseworth et al; submitted. Verdict, defendants guilty, and judgment on verdict. No. 440—J. Stephens et al vs. James Moore et al; verdict for plaintiff. Damages, $1,229.11. Motion for a new trial by defendants. People, ex rel., vs. Perkins; habeas corpus. Order that boy be discharged. No. 440—James Miller vs. Samuel T. Foss; now on trial. No. 452—John B. Parsons vs. The American Express Co.; cause continued at defendants' costs.

SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS, Ottawa, May 12, 1862.—Court met, pursuant to adjournment. Present, all the Justices. 202—Henry J. Mix vs. Moses Nettleton; motion to set aside submission and strike bill of exceptions from the files, allowed. 8 P. D.—Michael Holme vs. The People; motion to set aside order of dismissal. 32—Theo Snell vs. Henry Jaquith et al; errors confessed and continuance set aside, and judgment reversed and cause remanded. 10 P. D.—Patrick Mullen vs. The People; writ of error dismissed for non-compliance. 53—Mary Curtiss vs William H. Brown et al; argument of this cause continued and concluded by Seates for plaintiff in error, and taken under advisement by the Court.

Adjourned until 9 o'clock Tuesday morning.

Company A, Chicago Light Artillery.

A few good steady men are wanted for Company A, Chicago Light Artillery, now in Gen. Halleck's army. Transportation will be furnished to all accepted.

Apply to Captain James, No. 200 South Canal street. may13-3t

A Request—Dental.

In order to avoid frequent interruptions in appointments and the loss of time to patients, Dr. Allport will hereafter devote from 10 to 10½ A. M. and from 2 to 2½ P. M., to consultations—at which times he will see all those who desire his advice in regard to their teeth, or wish to make appointments for dental operations. It will be a very great economy in time to his patients as well as himself, and he will esteem it a favor if all persons will so far as practicable, comply with the above request. July 10th, 1862. may13-2t

THE VOICE.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough and Voice Lozenges, clear the voice, which commends them particularly to singers and public speakers. m&w

☞ Refrigerators and Ice Boxes—wholesale and retail—of the most approved kinds. Refrigerators repaired or exchanged.
may13-3t J. W. BEEY, 59 LaSalle st.

☞ "Yankee Card Writer," Sherman House, also orders taken in Custom House Place, next to Post Office. Samples mailed for two stamps—printed from plate $1. may13-3t

☞ L. Dufton's new Livery Stable is finished, and his stock of horses and carriages has been returned to the old stand in Couch place, between Dearborn and Clark. The stable has been enlarged and its facilities for boarding horses increased. may13-3t

☞ Madame Hollard, the great Magnetic Doctress, is daily astonishing and convincing some of the most skeptical of our citizens of her wonderful power in curing diseases! It is to be hoped that no one will despair of a cure until they have given Madame H. a trial. Satisfactory references of remarkable cures will be cheerfully given when required, by applying at her residence, No. 43 Michigan Avenue. may11xot

☞ A good shade hanger wanted. Apply to E. G. L. Faxon, 70 Lake street. ap24-p743

Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn st., and get your clothes thoroughly cleaned and neatly repaired. nov13

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." nov11-h291-ly

☞ Buy paper hangings of Chase & Co., 109 Randolph street. mh 29-3m

☞ For cleaning and dyeing gentlemen's clothes go to Cook & McLean, 98 Dearborn-street. This old established house do better and cheaper work than any in the city. eb21-ly

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 13.

Monetary operations have been exceedingly quiet to-day. There is plenty of money, but few takers. Exchange is plenty at the quotations—par buying—¼ selling. Gold is a little stiffer to-day, and the banks pay 2½ and sell for 3c. Approved Quartermaster's Vouchers are in demand at 97c@97½c. Auditor's Warrants 96½@97c.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—One of the most cheering signs of the times is the present market value of Government securities. To-day U. S. Government sixes of 1881, sold in New York for 103¾, and 7 3-10 Treasury notes at 105¼, while gold scarcely touches 3¼ per cent. premium. This extraordinary prosperity of the Treasury after the tremendous drafts on its resources for the last year, is a matter of the greatest surprise as well as satisfaction. It is doubtless almost entirely due to the late Federal successes, which has given a confidence to capitalists in the Government securities beyond that of any other, and the result is the funding and re-issue of Treasury notes in large quantities, giving relief to the Treasury and rendering the future of that department comparatively easy. Mr. Chase will have no difficulty in getting any amount of money he requires on six per cent. bonds, and if our successes in the field continue, these bonds will realize a handsome premium to the Government. Treasury notes are now about as good as gold, and the people are anxiously looking for more of them. They *must* entirely throw out of circulation in the West the immense quantities of ambiguous currency which is now *forced* upon us.

The New York *Herald* says:

Mr. Chase may well be congratulated on the vindication of his financial policy by the present condition of Government securities. We understand that he is determined not to issue any more Treasury notes at present, and not to extend the limit for deposits at the Sub Treasuries. His certificates of indebtedness, having one year to run, are now selling at par.

We take the following items from Thompson's *Bank Note Reporter*:

"Of the Federal Securities, the 7-30s are the cheapest investment; and of the State Stocks, at the price they are going, Illinois are the best investment.

"The people are waking up to the fact that any safe stock is better at par, or even at a premium, than the irredeemable currency, whether Government or State Bank notes.

"Mr. Sec. Chase has negotiated some six millions of 7-30 Treasury Notes, in the past few days, in exchange for gold, each at par. This secures all the gold that is needed for interest on the public debt up to the 1st of Oct. Before that time the Custom House receipts will supply all the gold that will be needed for interest."

"ENGRAVED SIGNATURES.—The rush of the Banks to force out their circulation upon the people as fast as the Government does, is so great that some of them are having the signatures *engraved* on their notes. We only do our duty in remarking that these 'promises to pay' have already been held not to be legally binding upon the issuers."—*Boston Bulletin*.

We understand that strenuous attempts will be made to give this style of paper a general circulation in the West, and the people should discountenance any currency except that furnished by the United States Government and reliable banks in their peculiar localities. The wild cats do not all originate "out West."

RAISED NOTES.—One dollar bills on the Citizen's Bank of Pittsburgh have been extensively altered to 5's and 10's and put into circulation east of us. Some of them may be offered here, and caution will be required in taking such. The vignette of the genuine 1s, altered as above is: Females seated each side of an anvil; "Citizen's Bank" in a semi-circle above.

The Public Debt.

[From the N. Y. Times, 13th.]

The following is the approximate summary of the present national debt:

Five and Six per cents., old debt	$ 51,700,000
Six per cents. of 1861 due in 1881	68,300,000
Total Funded Stock	$120,000,000
Treasury Bonds, 7-30 per cents, '64	127,000,000
Treasury Notes, 6 per cents., '63	3,000,000
Treasury Certificates, 6 per cents., 12 months	40,000,000
United States Notes of Circulation	110,000,000
Total debt, May 12, 1862	$400,000,000
Total debt, March 4, 1862	300,000,000
Total debt, March 4, 1861	76,000,000
Increase of debt to suppress rebellion	$324,000,000

The Public Credit—Gratifying Results.

[From the New York Times, 13th.]

The Public Credit has advanced rapidly on the Stock Exchange within the past fortnight. On Saturday week the sale of the Public Funds of 1881 at par at the Board of Brokers, was deemed an event so auspicious and gratifying as to induce an exchange of congratulations between the President of the Board and the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury. These funds, in the darkest days of the rebellion in the summer of 1861, were awarded from the Treasury as low as 85 per cent, and fell at one time on the Stock Exchange to 80 per cent., the accumulated interest being thrown out of the account. Another award was subsequently made to the Associated Banks of the three Atlantic cities at 89 3-4 per cent, to the extent of fifty millions of dollars, and so fearful were some of banks that this operation might prove a losing one that they accepted their first offers of the public, through the Stock Exchange, to relieve themselves at cost and interest. It was not until late in April that the market advanced materially above 92 or 93 per cent and under all these circumstances the unexpected pleasure expressed at the first sales in May at the par value of the stock is not to be wondered at. This pleasure is now increased by the circumstance that on Saturday last the same stock sold at 100 per cent.

New York Money Market.

[From the New York Herald, 13th.]

The specie in the banks is rapidly running down, owing, in some measure, to the $6,000,000 of gold bought by Mr. Cisco in exchange for Treasury 7 3-10 notes; the actual amount in the banks to-day is under $30,000,000; showing a decrease, compared with Saturday, May 3, of $5,000,000. The weekly average is estimated at over $32,500,000 against $35,173,289 the preceding statement. The commercial loans are to-day $99,850,000, against $98,000,000 Saturday, May 3, and the weekly average is a fraction over $97,000,000. The "net deposits" have attained the immense sum of $113,850,000, against $108,000,000 on Saturday, May 3, $104,800,000 on April 26, $95,000,000 on April 19, and $91,000,000 on April 7. This increase in the net deposits of over $14,000,000 in a month, while the commercial loans during the same period are increased only about $6,000,000, is unprecedented in the annals of our bank expansion, and evidences unmistakably the extraordinary plethora of unemployed private funds. When peace and confidence are restored there will be no want of capital for every enterprise that promises to pay a profit.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 13.

RECEIPTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week end'g May 10.	Since Jan. 1, 1862.	Same time 1861.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	177,912	2,061,771	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass Seeds, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cut Meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Hogs, no	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed Hogs, no	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef Cattle, no	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, no	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, no	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Timber, ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Posts, no	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pickets, no	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wood, cds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Staves, no	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fish, pkgs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dried Fruit, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Apples, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom Corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mill Stuffs, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lead, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coal, tons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week end'g May 10.	Since Jan. 1, 1862.	Same time 1861.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass Seeds, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cut Meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Hogs, no	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed Hogs, no	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, no	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, no	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, no	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Timber, ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Posts, no	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
Canal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G & C U R R	1369	11000	1610	3985	964	[illegible]
R I R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	1400	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
I C R R	1610	[illegible]	5410	1410	360	[illegible]
C B & Q R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1319	370	[illegible]
C & N W R R	[illegible]	2081	730	395	1090	[illegible]
A & St L R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	6413	25951	114730	[illegible]	6045	3381

	Grass Seed lbs.	High Wns brls.	L'd. lbs.	L'h'gs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.
Canal	....	50	40066	....	....	....
G & C U R R	200	100	....	....	14	[illegible]
R I R R	....	....	....	....	....	[illegible]
I C R R	....	50	14220	....	16	[illegible]
C B & Q R R	....	50	26170	....	45	[illegible]
C & N W	....	....	....	....	....	[illegible]
A & St L	....	90	....	100	90	[illegible]
Total	200	350	80760	100	165	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
To Buffalo	7717	26725	20025	....	....	....
To Kingston	....	7235	....	....	....	....
To Ontonagon	57	....	175	875	....	....
Total	7772	33960	20200	875	....	....

The steamer *Jura* was telegraphed this afternoon, reporting Breadstuffs quiet and nominally unchanged. The leading markets to-day were rather more animated. Wheat was steady and moderately active, with sales of No. 2 Red Winter at 84½@85c; No. 1 Spring at 77½@78c; No. 2 do at 69@70c, and Amber Iowa at 80c in store. Flour was dull and neglected—buyers insisting on lower prices.

There was an active demand for Corn, both by shippers and speculators, and the market was firm with sales of River Mixed at 29¼c afloat; Old Canal Mixed at 28½c afloat; New do at 26c afloat; Old Mixed at 26½@27c in store—principally at the outside figures, New Mixed at 24c in store, and Rejected at 22c in store. Oats were active but lower, sales being made at 26@26½c for No. 1 in store. Rye opened firm and higher, but closed dull. Barley is offered liberally on track, but the demand is light and the market heavy. Seeds quiet. Highwines nominal—buyers offer 20@20½, holders ask 21c. Lake Freights are quiet and steady at 7c for Corn and 7½c for Wheat to Buffalo.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 13, 1862.

FREIGHTS—Steady and unchanged. The engagements to-day were as follows: Schr Sweepstakes, wheat, at 7½c; schrs D R Martin and Parana, corn, at 7c; shr Col Cook (to load to-morrow,) at same—all to Buffalo.

FLOUR—Receipts, 6,413 brls. Shipments, 7,773 brls Market dull; sales, 300 brls "Excelsior" good Spring Extra, at $3.82½ del; 500 brls "Empire" do, at $3.80 del; 100 brls "Kewanee" on p. t.; 100 brls Superfine, at $3.31¼ del.

WHEAT—Receipt, 25,951 bu. Shipments 33,960 bu. Market steady. Sales, 400 bu No 2 Red Winter, at 84½c in store; 1,200 bu do, at 85c in store; 1,500 bu Amber Iowa, at 80c in store; 3,000 bu No 1 Spring, at 77½c in store; 6,000 bu do at 78c in store; 1,200 bu do, at 78½c; 7,000 bu do, at 79c in store; 7,000 bu No 2 Spring, Flint & Thompson's, at 70c in store; 5,000 bu M & A and A, D & Co's, at 69c in store; 2,000, bu do, S S & Co's, at 69½c in store; 15,000 bu do, S S & Co's and S B & Co's, at 69c in store.

CORN—Receipts, 112,730 bu. Shipments, 20,200 bu. Firm and active. Sales, 5,500 bu River Mixed, at 29¼c afloat; 26,000 bu Old Mixed Canal, at 28½c afloat; 10,000 bu New do, at 26c afloat; 18,500 bu Rejected, at 24c afloat; 13,000 bu Old Mixed, at 27c in store; 2,500 bu do at 26½c in store; 17,000 bu New Mixed at 24c in store; 6,000 bu Rejected at 22c in store.

OATS—Receipt, 7,898 bu. Shipments 875 bu. Market easier and more active. Sales 10,000 bu No 1 at 26½c in store; 7,000 bu do at 26½c in store; 400 bu do at 26c in store; 10,000 bu do at 29c f. o. b. at Ottawa; 500 bu Rejected at 29c in store.

RYE—Receipts 6,045 bu. No shipments. Opened firm but closed dull. Sales 6,000 bu No 1 at 44c in store; 1,000 bu do, at 43c in store; 400 bu do (in Newberry's elevator) at 42c in store.

BARLEY—Receipts 3,381 bu. No shipments. Dull—sales 128 bags at 34c; 225 bags at 37c; 90 bu fair at 45c; 100 bu prime at 55c—all on track.

PROVISIONS—Steady and firm. Sales 267 brls Country Mess Pork at $10.75; 235 brls M. O. Pork at $9.75; 60 brls Clear Mess at $11. 100,000 lbs city and country cut Shoulders and Hams at 3½c and 4½c packed; 4,000 lbs Rib Sides at 4½c packed. Lard quiet but firm. Sales 40 pkgs country kettle at 7½c; 20 tcs city do at 7½c.

TALLOW—Firm and in demand, sales 30 brls prime city at 7½c.

BEANS—Prime qualities are firm and in demand, with sales to-day of 100 bushels at $1.55. Medium to good grades range from 90c@$1.25.

BROOM CORN—The supply of prime brush is light and the market firm at $90.00@100.00. Medium to good grades range from $60.00@80.00 ₱ ton.

BUTTER—Roll Butter is in good supply and dull at 7@8½c. Fresh Firkin Butter is in fair demand at 8@9½c. Dairy is in moderate request at 10@11½c.

CHEESE—Quiet. We quote: Western Reserve, 8½@9c; State, 6@7c; N. Y. Hamburg, 9½@10c.

CANDLES—Steady and unchanged. We quote: Star (14 oz.), 13½@15c; Stearine, 13½@18½c; Mould, 8½@9½c.

FRUITS—Green Apples are in light supply and higher, with sales at $4.00@5.00 ₱ brl for New York State. Oranges and Lemons are in fair demand at $5.00 ₱ box for the former and $4.50 for the latter. Dried Fruit is steady and moderately active. We quote: Southern Dried Apples, 5½@6; Eastern, 6½@7c; Unpared Peaches, 6@8c; Pared do. 20@22c; Raspberries, 16@20c; Blackberries, 12½c.

FISH—There is a good demand for Whitefish and Trout, and the market has advanced 12½c. The following are the closing quotations:

Whitefish, No. 1 hf brls	$2.37½@2.62½
Whitefish, No. 2, hf brls	2.12½@2.25
Trout, No. 1, hf brls	2.12½@2.37½
Trout, No. 2, hf brls	2.12½
Codfish, ₱ 100 lbs	1.75 @2.00
Pickled Herring	4.50 @5.00
[illegible]	2.75 @4.25

HIDES—The market is quiet and easy at the following quotations: Green Country, 5@5½c; Green Salted, 5½@6c; Dry Salted, 10@11c; Dry Flint, 13@13½c; Green Kip and Calf, 6@8c.

MILL STUFFS—The supply is large and the market lower. We quote: Bran and Shorts, $6.50 @7.00 per ton; Middlings, $11.00@17.00; Corn Meal, unbolted, $10.00@13.00; do bolted, $12.00@14.00 per ton.

TIMOTHY SEED—Market quiet. Sales 39 bags prime at $1.30; 6 bags good at $1.20.

CLOVER SEED—The market is nominal at $5 @5.25 per bushel.

FLAX SEED—Quiet with limited sales at $1.75 @2.25, according to quality.

POTATOES—The supply is liberal and the market quiet at 35@40c, for fair to prime qualities on track.

POULTRY—Dull. We quote Live Chickens at $1.25@1.50 per doz; Turkeys, 5½@6½c per lb.

SUNDRIES—The following table shows the closing quotations of the articles named:

Alcohol, ₱ gal.	40@43c	Hors-Wisconsin	15@17c
Ashes, Rabbitts potash	[illegible]@45c	IRON—Bar iron	3½@4½c
Glass—N. Y.		Steel cast	15@18c
Hamburgh	9@9½c	Sp. steel	6½@7½c
West. Res've	7½@8½c	Plow "	6½@7½c
Illinois	6@7c	LEATHER, Harness oak ₱ lb	28c
COAL—Lehigh	0 0	do hemlock	23c
Scranton egg	000	Collar ₱ foot	15@18c
Blossburgh	000	Upper "	17@18c
Erie	000	Bridle ₱ lb	31@33c
Mineral Ridge	000	Line	26@30c
Chippewa	000	Domes Calf	75@85c
Briar Hill	000	Domes. Kip	48@55c
Cranberry brl	2.50@3.00	French Calf	1.00@1.35
DRUGS AND DYES—		Fr. Kip h'vy to light	75@85c
Aloes, Socotrine, ₱ lb	50c	Spanish Sole	[illegible]
Alum	3½@4½c	hemlock	23@25c
Annatto	55c	Good damg'd	19@20c
Arsenic pow	6c	Slaughter's oak	30@33c
Arrow Rt, Jam	20@25c	do hemlock	24@25c
do Ber	40@45c	NUTS—Hickory ₱ bus	50@75c
Bal. Copaiva	75c	Chesnuts	2.50@3.00
Bal. Tolu	1.10	Almonds, aft shell ₱ lb	15@18c
Bi-carb Soda	5½@6c	do hard shell	10@13½c
Bi-chro. Potash	30c	Filberts	[illegible]
Borax refined	32c	Brazil	[illegible]
Camphor "	1.00	Eng. Walnuts	11@13½c
Copperas Am	3½@4c	Naples do	[illegible]
Cream Tartar	45c	NAILS—10d	3.12½
Cubebs	35c	6d	3.37½
Gum Trag.	38c	4d	3.37½
" Shellac	75c	3d	3.87½
" Trag flake	50c	2d	4.37½
" Myrrh	40c		
Ipecac	2.00	NAVAL STORES—	
Iodine	3.50@4.00	Spirits turpentine	1.40
Iodide potas	3.50@3.25	Tar	10.00
Jalap	1.00	Pitch	8.00
Juniper Ber	7c	Rosin	7.50@12.00
Oil, Castor	1.50@1.75	Manilla Rope	12½c
Opium	6.00@6.50	Tarred hemp	
Quicksilver	80@85c	Rope	14c
Sal Soda	3½@4c	Oakum, U. S.	
Vitriol blue	13@14c	Navy	9@9c
FURS—Otter	1.00@3.50	OILS—Kerosene	30@35c
Mink	1.00@1.75	Coal Oils	25@28c
Martin, com	1.50@3	No 1 Lard Oil	70c
Martin, dark and fine	2.50@4.00	No 2 "	60c
Beaver, pri'e	.50@1.00	Whale	60c
Deer skins, gray	15@20c	Sperm	1.50
" blue	20c		
" red	25@30c		
Red Fox	1.25@1.50	Saleratus, Babbitt's best	7½c
Raccoon	15@30c		
Fisher prime	3.00@4.00	Saleratus, Babbitt's pure	7c
Musk Rat	10@15c		
Wild Cat	15@30c	Soap, Babbitt's Chemical	8c
Prairie Wolf	15@30c		
Timber "	60@1.00	SPICES—Cassia	
Opossum	10@15c		
Hors—N. York	17@20c	Baking Fr'd	1.40
SUGARS—Cuba			9½@10c
Porto Rico			8½@9c
N. Y. refined white coffee			10½@10½c
" crushed, granulated and pulverized			11@11½c
MOLASSES—N. Y. Sugar House			38 @ 40 c
Portland			40 @ 44 c
Plantation			40 @ 44 c
N. Y. Syrups			40 @ 44 c
Golden Syrup			45 @ 48 c
Sorghum Syrup			25 @ 35 c
COFFEE—Rio			21 @ 22 c
Maracaibo			23 @ 24 c
Santa			23 @ 24 c
O. G. Java			27 @ 28 c
Mocha			31 @ 32 c
RICE			7½ @ 8 c
SPICES—Cassia			35 @ 38 c
Pepper			16 @ 17 c
Allspice			14 @ 15 c
Cloves			35 @ 40 c
Nutmegs			75 @ 80 c
TEAS—Fine Young Hyson			75 @ 1.15 c
Black Teas			50 @ 75 c

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

RECEIPTS OF LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, &c., FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 10, 1862.

	Lumber.	Shingles.	Lath.
Lumber, ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, No	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, pcs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Timber, ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Posts, No	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS OF LUMBER, SHINGLES, AND LATH FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 10, 1862.

	Lumber.	Shingles.	Lath.
By Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
By Canal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
By G. & C. U. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
By I. C. R. R.	1,062,000	[illegible]	173,300
By R. I. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
By C. B. & Q. R. R.	180,000	13,600	112,000
By C. A. & St L R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
By C. & N. W. R. R.	128,700	6,000	6,000
By M. C. R. R.	20,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
By M. S. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
By P. F. W. & C. R. R.	31,800	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total last week	5,345,380	4,413,500	679,500
Total previous w'k	5,788,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corres. week 1861	5,402,979	[illegible]	1,747,000
	5,816,617	4,414,970	1,063,200

LUMBER.—The receipts during the past week have largely increased, and under an active demand from city and country retailers, the market has exhibited more life than has been previously witnessed this season. The prospect of unusually small receipts from some sections of the lumber regions, and only an average supply from others, contributes to stiffen prices, and sales of a number of desirable cargoes have been made at a slight advance on last week's prices.

The following have been the sales during the week:

Cargo schooner Challenge, from Kalamazoo, Rabbid River, strips and boards, $8.20; Harriet Ann, 60 m Johnson's assorted at $7.50; Crusader, 240 m sawed shingles at $2.12½, 40 m culls at $4, 30 m shaved shingles No. 1 at $7; Fisher, 70 m Bear Creek mill-run at $7.75; Honest John, 65 m lumber at $7.62½, 175 m sawed shingles at $2.12½; Illinois, fair Muskegon at $8; Little Belle, 180 m coarse Muskegon at $8; Telegraph, 65 m fair mixed Muskegon at $8.12½; Magnet, Muskegon strips and boards at $8; Hirondell, Rabbid River strips and boards at $8.25; Sam Hale, Oconto mixed at $8.37½; Active, Grand River, mixed, not rafted, at $7.75; Lizzie Throop, mixed, Muskegon, at $8.00; Grace Greenwood, 70 m Johnson's Mills, mill-run, at $7.50; Fisher, Sheldon Mills, mostly dry boards, at $8.00, 17 m laths at $1.25; Evergreen, 60 m Sheldon Mills mill-run and strips boards at $8.25, 100 m laths at $1.25.

LUMBER—The following are the yard prices:

First clear		$22.00
Second clear		18.00
do do 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch		20.00
Third clear boards	18.00@	19.00
Boards, wagon box		12.00
do common to wide		9.00
do culls		8.00
do stock	10.00@	11.00
Fencing, 12, 14 and 16 feet	8.50@	9.00
do culls		6.00
Flooring, common first quality	12.00@	13.00
do do second do		11.00
do clear first quality		18.00
do do second do		16.00
do dressed first quality		20.00
do do second do		18.00
do common first quality	14.00@	15.00
do do second do	12.00@	13.00
Siding, common		9.00
do first clear dressed	10.00@	11.00
do second do		9.00
Shingles, sawed assorted		2.50
do shaved do		2.50
Lath ₱ m	1.62½@	1.75

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 13.—FLOUR—Receipts, 23,081 brls. Market 5c lower and more doing. Sales 18,000 brls at $4.50@4.55 for super state; $4.70@4.75 for extra state; $4.50@4.55 for super western; $4.70@4.90 for common to medium extra western; $5.00@5.14 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio. Canadian flour 5c lower. Sales 1,500 brls at $4.70@4.90 for spring; $4.95@5.25 for winter extra. Rye flour steady at $3 25@4.25.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 57,809 bu. Market rather firmer. Better export inquiry. Sales 16,700 bu at $1.35 for Michigan; $1 07 for club. Rye firm. Sales 7,000 bu prime North River at 80c. Barley dull at 70@87c. Corn—Receipts, 18,335 bu. Market firmer. Sales 36,000 bu at 51@53c for mixed western in store and delivered. Oats dull at 39@42c for western, Canadian, Jersey and state.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged. Sales of 1,600 brls at $12.75@12.87½ for mess, and $10 for prime. Beef quiet and firm. Cut meats in active demand. Butter unchanged. Cheese unchanged.

WHISKY—Heavy and lower. Sales of 600 brls at 24@24½c.

STOCKS—Much less active and lower.

MONEY—Quite easy, and freely offered at 5 per cent. on call. Sterling exchange is dull at 114 for best bankers.

STOCKS—Chi & R I 65¾; C B & Q 70; M & P du C 1st pfd 84; T & W 13¼; C & T 46¾; G & C 73; C C & C 116¾; C & P 20; I C scrip 62¾; Panama 128; M S 51¾; M S ₱s; M C 51¾; Hudson 43¾; Erie preferred 67¾; North Car 6s 74; Buff & Erie 1st bonds 91¾; I C bonds 92¾; N Y C 89¾; Pac Mail 115; Canton Co 14¾; C & P 4th bds 65; U S 6s '81; coupons 105¼; Treasury 7 3-10, 105¾; U S 6s 1 year certificates 100; Ohio 6s '60, 102¾; Illinois War bonds 96¾; Tenn 6s, '90; Mo 6s 52.79; Cal 7s, 94¾; Mass 6 per cent. bonds, 98 [illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ....May 13, 1862.

Stmr Baltic, Averill, Detroit.
Prop Wenona, Conkey, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Lady Franklin, Napier, St Joseph, 20 m staves, 1,200 railroad ties.
Prop C Mears, Blodgett, Lincoln, 120 m ft lumber.
Prop J Barber, Perritt, Grand Haven, 100 m ft lumber.
Bark Norman, Boardman, Oswego, 175 m lumber from Oconto.
Bark Parana, Carpenter, Cleveland, 470 tons co l.
Brig Sam Hale, Ferguson, Buffalo, 170 m lumber.
Schr D R Martin, Trotter, Buffalo, 12 cds wood.
Schr Collingwood, Doyle, Buffalo, 450 brls salt.
Schr Sweepstakes, Buffington, Buffalo.
Schr Exchange, Kewell, Buffalo.
Schr Jos Dresden, Finnegan, Charlotteville, 70 m lumber.
Schr Ethica Thompson, Sand Bay, 8 m posts.
Schr Spencer, Ryerson, Pierre, Marquette, 25 m lumber, 20 m shingles.
Schr Tartar, Pomeroy, Bay City, 130 m lumber.
Schr Cecilia, Glimpton, New Buffalo, 10 cds wood.
Schr J Barbridge, Johnson, Kewanee, 45 cords wood, 1,000 cedar pos s.
Schr Bonsted, Culver, Muskegon, 40 m lumber, 160 lath.
Schr Geo Goble, Perry, Oswego, 400 brls salt.
Schr M M Scott, Huntzberger, Presque Isle, 350 tons coal.
Schr Col. Cook, Colton, Bay City, 180 m ft lumber.
Schr Ellen Pike, Osier, St Paul's Pier, 30 cds wood.
Brig Trenton, Smith, Manistee, 180 m ft lumber.

CLEARED ....May 13, '62.

Stmr Planet, Ward, Ontonagon, sundries.
Prop Dubuque, Sitts, Buffalo, 12,000 bu corn 775 brls flour.
Prop Wenona, Conkey, Buffalo, 350 brls pork 700 brls flour.
Prop Adriatic, McLea, Buffalo, 8,026 bu corn 330 brls flour.
Prop Antelope, Gallin, Collingwood, 3,000 bu flour.
Prop Lady Franklin, Napier, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop C Mears, Blodget, Lincoln.
Bark Ogonta, Croston, Green Bay.
Brig Trenton, Smith, Muskegon.
Brig Sam Hale, Ferguson, Green Bay.
Schr Cecilia, Plimpton, New Buffalo.
Schr Ashtabula, Hammer, Grand Haven.
Schr J Barbridge, Johnson, Kewanee.
Schr Bonsted, Culver, Muskegon.
Schr Ellen Pike Osier, Wilkinson's Pier.
Schr E G Grey, Dike, Munson's Harbor, sundries.
Schr Jos Dresden, Finnegan, Puckard's Pier.
Schr D R Martin, Trotter, Buffalo, 21,000 bu corn.
Schr Ethica, Thompson, Grand Haven.
Schr Gold Hunter, Curtis, Buffalo, 17,000 bu wheat.
Schr Spencer, Ryerson, Pierre Marquette.
Schr Forfar, O'Connor, Kingston, 7245 bu wheat.
Schr Mermaid, Thompson, Grand Haven.

MARINE NEWS.

☞ VESSELS PASSING THROUGH THE WELLAND CANAL.—We are indebted to Capt. E. P. Dorr for the following list of vessels passing through the Welland Canal:

Vessels bound West. *Where from.* *Where to.*

On the 7th May,		
Schr Governor,	Kingston,	Pt. Stanley.
Schr Eureka,	Oswego,	Toledo.
Schr Lewis Wells,	do	do
On the 8th.		
Prop Young America,	Ogdensburgh,	Chicago.
Schr C C Trowbridge,	do	Chicago.
On the 9th.		
Schr Barbarian,	Oswego,	Chicago.

Vessels bound East. *Where from.* *Where to.*

On the 7th May.		
Schr B F Davy,	Milwaukee,	Montreal.
Schr Titian,	Chicago,	Oswego.
On the 8th—		
Prop West,	Chicago,	Montreal.
Schr Thos Dyer,	Detroit,	Oswego.
Schr S Robinson,	Chicago,	Kingston.
Schr John Rice,	Pt Burwell,	Oswego.
Schr Mediterranean,	Chicago,	do
Schr Dreadnaught,	Chicago,	do
Schr W B Merritt,	Milwaukee,	Kingston.
On the 9th—		
Prop Prairie State,	Milwaukee,	Ogdensburgh.
Bark Thos Park,	do	Kingston.
Schr Helen Blood,	Saginaw,	Ogdensburgh.
Schr Rival,	Milwaukee,	Oswego.
Schr John T Warner,	Chicago,	Kingston.
Schr Acontias,	Milwaukee,	Oswego.
Schr Algerine,	Chicago,	do
Schr Lively,	Milwaukee,	do

PROPELLER EMPIRE STATE.—We took a hasty glance at the propeller Empire State, which was in our harbor this morning en route for Chicago. She was built in Buffalo to run between that place and Chicago. She is very much after the fashion of the Fountain City, and is certainly a beautiful craft. Her length is 210 feet, beam 33 feet, hold 13 feet, burthen 950 tons. Her engines have 44-inch cylinders and 40-inch stroke—low pressure. Her bottom is more than three feet in thickness, her sides unusually stout, and water-tight bulkheads are constructed fore and aft. Her cabins are far more commodious than on most propellers, and the state rooms are patterns of neatness. The officers of the Empire State are as follows: Captain, J. W. Brett; 1st Mate, Joseph Myers; 2d Mate, Robert Moore; 1st Engineer, Justus Vallet; 2d Engineer.

BARQUE NORTH-WEST.—One of the most beautiful vessels upon the lakes was launched on Saturday last by Peck & Masters at their ship yard. She is called the North West, and has been built for R. S. Shepard, Esq. of Chicago. She was in the creek this morning, making her last preparations for sailing, as she goes to Chicago to-night. Her dimensions are as follows: length of keel 156 feet; over all 165 feet; 37 feet beam, and 12 feet hold, being 686 tons burden. She is intended to carry 27,000 bushels wheat. Capt. Atkins who commands, feels justly proud of his craft, and assures us that much attention has been given to her strength. The North West, although owned in Chicago, is most decidedly a Cleveland boat, being built and fitted out here with the exception of her rigging, which is Buffalo make. Her finish is very handsome, being neat and tasty, her cabin and her state rooms, in regular steamboat style. She is painted white, and a beautiful clear white it is too. Her model is one that promises speed as well as extraordinary strength, and her tremendous carrying capacity will render her a valuable boat. Capt. Atkins is well known to business men and lake passengers as a competent, energetic sailor and a thorough gentleman, and his subordinates are chosen for their undoubted capacity.—*Cleveland Herald*.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED ....May 12.

Queen City, La Salle, 5,500 bu corn, 6 brls eggs.
Hooper, La Salle, 5,500 bu corn.
Ella, Joliet, 1,010 meal brls, 5, brls grease.
Carlew, La Salle, 5,600 bu corn.
Badger State, La Salle, 5,700 bu corn, 7 brls eggs.
Chapin, La Salle, 5,800 bu corn.
Contest, Morris, 5,500 bu corn.
Harrington, Marseilles, 5,000 bu corn, 60 bu oats.
Oneida, Ottawa, 5,500 bu corn.
Acadia, La Salle, 5,500 bu corn.
Edinburgh, La Salle, 2,979 bu rye, 1,497 bu wheat, 14,360 lbs hams, 10 brls beef.
Lioness, Ottawa, 5,500 bu corn.
Union, La Salle, 5,000 bu corn.
Arctic, Morris, 5,000 bu corn, 611 bu rye.
Humboldt, La Salle, 3,200 bu wheat, 1,445 bu potatoes, 36,480 lbs lard, 50 brls highwines.
Yorktown, Utica, 3,500 bu corn, 30 brls lime, 33,500 lbs starch.
R Homes, La Salle, 5,500 bu corn, 1,091 bu wheat, 26,610 lbs bacon, 660 lbs lard.
Carondelet, Morris, 5,400 bu corn.
Adelia, Joliet, 4,500 bu corn.
Gold Cloud, Marseilles, 5,500 bu corn.
Cashman, Ottawa, 5,500 bu corn, 9 brls lard.

CLEARED ....May 12.

R E Goodell, Ottawa, 10 brls lime.
N L Hawley, La Salle, 300 brls salt, 1,175 lbs fish, 400 lbs mdse, 1 hay scales.
Jas Patrick, Ottawa, 94,000 ft lumber, 3,500 lath.
Carondolet, Morris, 3 wagons.
Golden Cloud, Ottawa, light.
Economis, Du Page, 90 m ft lumber, 18,550 lath.
Union, La Salle, 18,561 ft lumber, 19 m shingles, 30,000 lath.

DIED.

In Urbana, Ill., on the 12th inst., GEORGE S. THAYER, of this city.

Funeral from No. 28 North LaSalle street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited without further notice.

Wanted.

WANTED—A young man wants a situation as coachman, understands gardening, and can milk. Good security if required. Address "L. J.," Tribune Office. my13-r263-3t

WANTED—A young man wants a situation in a grocery store; would not object to drive the wagon. Can write well and understands accounts. Address "S. L." Tribune Office. my13-r262-3t

WANTED—Two tin-smiths and two boys to learn the trade. None but smart energetic ones need apply. Apply at 126 South Franklin street, Chicago. my13-r259-3t C. R. OTIS.

WANTED FOR CASH—A residence lot, 30 or 32 feet front, on North LaSalle's street north of Chicago avenue, or on a street east of Clark street and north of Chicago ave., or on the west side of the river south of Madison street and west of Halsted street. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., No. 71 Dearborn street. my 3-r-1m

WANTED—Any business concern that will sell out cheap for cash, so that a sufficient remuneration can be made out of it by the buyer, can find a cash customer by addressing with particulars, "R. A. W." Tribune Office. my13-r297-3t

WANTED—Two Carriage Trimmers, two Painters and two Carriage Ironers. None but good workmen need apply, at the NOBLETT CARRIAGE WORKS, 24 Adams street. my13-r268-3t

WANTED—To hire by a responsible party, a Furnished House in a pleasant location. Address "B," Box 3660, Chicago Post Office. my13-r264-3t

WANTED—A Situation by a young man, as Shipping Clerk or in other capacity, in a Wholesale Grocery, Boot and Shoe, or Dry Goods Store. Has had three years experience in the Grocery Trade. Can give the best of city references. Address "T," Box 3661 Chicago Post Office. my13-r315-3t

WANTED—A Dressmaker wants to go out by the day or week, and has no objection to the country, or take charge of a Dressmaker's Establishment. Is competent to Cutting and Fitting. Address "M. S. G.," Post Office Box 1543. my13-r256-3t

WANTED—To purchase for cash, TWO SODA FOUNTAINS, New or second-hand. Inquire of J. R. WALSH, No. 88 Madison street. my13-r305-3tnes

WANTED—Board by a gentleman, his wife and little girl between three and four years old, in a private family where there are no other boarders, and no children, in a quiet, respectable part of the city, easy of access by some of the public conveyances. Address, through the Post Office, giving full description of locality, rooms, price, &c., GEO. CAMPBELL, Drawer 6267. my13-r318-3t

WANTED—To Rent a small Cottage containing three or more rooms, one with garden preferred, by a good tenant. Address care of Box 351. my13-r250-3t

WANTED—A young lady of pleasing address, to take charge of Hosiery in a Retail Store on Lake street. One who knows the business, and is willing to commence on a moderate salary, will find a permanent situation. Address "B," Post Office Box 2449, stating experience, salary, reference, &c. my13-r281-3t

WANTED—A good second-hand PIANO, for which a party has authorized me to give in exchange 120 acres of good Land. Please address P. O. Box 972, or call at Room 21 No. 132 South Clark street. my13-r284-3t

WANTED—Two English, Scotch or German Girls—Cook and Nurse. References required. Apply at No. 16, Kingsbury Block. my13-r274-3t

WANTED—By a young man, a situation as bookkeeper or entry clerk. He speaks both German and English fluently, and has a thorough knowledge of accounts. Employment and permanent situation more an object at present than salary. Address "E. M.," Box 4160. my13-r266-3t

WANTED—A situation in a butchers shop to learn the business, by a young man who can come well recommended. Address "J. B." Noyesville, Cook county, Ill. my13-r290-3t

WANTED TO RENT—A Cottage containing 6 rooms, in the neighborhood of Bingold Place, or on the West side, South of Lake-st., between Desplaines and Green-sts. Communications stating rent, &c., to be addressed to Box 622, Chicago Post Office. my10-r247-1w

WANTED—AGENTS—Male or Female.—Agents wanted in every town of the United States to sell J. Kohler's new improved method for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys Clothing, Shirts, &c. Secured by copyright. Agents making from $3 to $5 per day. For particulars inquire at J. KOHLER'S Office, No. 6 Metropolitan Block, or address P. O. Box 3552, enclosing three cent postage stamp, Chicago, Ill. oc17-l880-3m

WANTED.—Agents in every town in the loyal States of the West, to circulate our new Illustrated Religious and Historical works, which have the highest testimonials in their favor, and are adapted to the wants of the people. Sold only by subscription. Extra inducements offered to active men. For particulars call on or address (with stamp) E. B. & R. C. TREAT, 161 Washington street, Chicago. Box 4767. my 6-1m

WANTED—Agents in every Western town. Active, industrious men make from $3 to $12 per day. The articles are both new and really useful, and where a merchant in any town desires to sell them no other Agency will be established. Address, with stamp, WOOD & CO., Post Office Box 2711, Chicago, or call at Room 9, No. 119 South Clark st. my 3-r 4-1w

WANTED—AGENTS—$100—To sell J. T. LLOYD'S Great Military War Maps of Southern States. Colored, in Counties, 50 cents; colored in States, 25 cents. United States Railroad Map 25 cents; Virginia Map 25 cents; Kentucky Map 25 cents; Missouri Map 25 cents. Three of any of the above maps, mailed free, for $1.00, or separately for retail price. Send stamp and get circular, &c. R. R. LANDON, Agent, 130 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. ap28-p822-1m

WANTED! WANTED!!—At MRS. BATES' AGENCY OFFICE, 171 Washington street, near Lasalle, Situations for GOOD RELIABLE HELP. Mrs. Bates presumes, from past years of acquaintance with the ladies of Chicago, to be able to provide them with reliable servants. Orders from the country punctually attended to. P. O. Box 3666. lsl27-t1-1w

WANTED. WATER LOT WANTED FOR CASH. A low priced Water Lot, accessible by an improved street. Apply at 43 Lake street. my7-r118-1w

WANTED—Agents and Canvassers in every County in the Northwest. Every man seeking employment can learn full particulars for prosecuting a pleasant and profitable business by enclosing a three cent stamp to F. A. THOMAS, Post Office Box 4258, Chicago, Illinois. ap26 p787-1m

WANTED—We are buying United States Certificates of Indebtedness, QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS. On United States Treasury, payable in Certificates of Indebtedness and Quartermasters' Vouchers. C. C. PARKS & CO., Bankers, ap25-p765-1m 25 Lake street, corner of Dearborn-st.

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 108 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Country orders promptly attended to. Post Office Box 1659. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance. oc25-h28-1y

WANTED.—Purchasers for fifteen NO. 4 WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machines, the best for family use, warranted and to perfect order. A good machine will save its cost in six months. GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., mh26-a762-3m Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers, 207 South Water st., cor. Wells.

WANTED—BEESWAX—In large or small quantities. TO FILL AN ORDER. KING & OWENS, Commission Merchants, mh8 No. 1 La Salle street.

FIVE HUNDRED MEN WANTED to work at Lumbering and farming in Michigan, but fourteen hours sail from Chicago. Both single and married men, with their wives, will find employment by applying to BALDWIN & CO., North Pier, Chicago, Ill. The same firm has 200 Kegs best Oriental Rifle Powder for sale to the trade at great bargains. my3-r98-1w

AGENTS WANTED.—Profitable Employment, $32 net profit per gross made by Agents on the new patent IMPROVED INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL. Agents have retailed from one to two gross in one day. Over seventy thousand sold. Samples sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents, or five samples of marked linen, terms, &c., one stamp. Address E. F. CLARK, Northampton, Mass. mh18-b261-3m

MILLINERY.—Three first class Milliners wanted immediately. EXPERIENCED HANDS only need apply, at 134 Lake street. my8-r171-1w W. K. STOW.

Boarding.

BOARDING—A pleasant front parlor with board can be had at 77 Adams street in a private family. my13-r258-3t

BOARDING HOUSE—No. 19 Michigan avenue. Some good rooms to rent with board. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated. Terms moderate. my13-r289-3t

BOARDING.—A few unfurnished suites of rooms, with board, (just suited for man and wife or single gentlemen,) are yet to be had in the SOUTH HALF of the Stewart House. A more quiet satisfactory and delightful way of living cannot be found than at this establishment. my8-r144-1m

BOARDING.—Board and pleasant rooms to be had at 24 Lake street, between Wabash and Michigan avenues. Also day boarders can be accommodated. my8-r205-1w

BOARDING—With pleasant suites of rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen, at No. 8 Washington street, opposite Dearborn Park. A few day boarders can be accommodated. References required. my3-r-1w

BOARDING.—A gentleman and Lady, or two single gentlemen can be accommodated in a private family with a front parlor and board at No. 19 Harrison st., South side, corner of Michigan avenue. my8-r161-1w

BOARDING — Board with two pleasant rooms suitable for a gentleman and his wife, can be had at 60 Michigan avenue, corner of Lake street. ap28-p798-1m

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, also two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with desirable rooms and board, in a pleasant place on the West Side, where there are no other boarders. Address Box 2103, Chicago P. O.

FOR SALE—The Furniture of a room, suitable for two young men. Rent of room very low. Will sell cheap for cash. Address "R," Tribune Office. my13-r232-3t

BOARDING—With a front parlor and bedroom, suitable for a lady and gentleman, or two single gentlemen; also, single rooms for gentlemen can be had at No. 76 Monroe street. my 3-r97-1w

BOARDING —A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board and front parlor and bedroom, at 40 Michigan avenue. my13-r299-3t

Lost.

LOST.—Three cows ran away from the subscriber on Wednesday, May 7th. Cow No. 1—red and white spotted, both horns broken off. No. 2 marked with a D on the right hind leg. No. 3 is quite black. No. 3 is red, one horn broken off, the other cut round. Whoever will give me such information as to lead to their recovery, will be liberally rewarded. JACOB ACKERMANN, 227 Kinzie street, N. Division. my13-r260-3t

STRAYED OR STOLEN—From the Pasture near Rock Island Junction, on the 11th inst., one Sorrel Mare, six years old. She has a star in her forehead, and is now very heavy with foal. Also, one Sorrel or Chestnut Horse, six or seven years old, with white spot on forehead and white hind foot. A liberal reward will be paid for their return to the subscriber, 24 State street, or at E. P. PATRICK, Rock Island Junction. my13-r283-3t F. CLOUGH.

INFORMATION OF GREAT VALUE TO EVERYBODY. Sent Free on Receipt of One Red Stamp. Address M. O. BEARD & CO., Lowell, Mass. my3-r34-1m

NIGHT TUGS.—After May 1st, the TUGS MONITOR AND UNION Will run, alternately as night boats. GEO. STURGES ap30-p-1m

To Rent.

TO RENT—A pleasant front chamber and bed room, (unfurnished) with board in a small family, within one minutes walk of the court house or post office. Address Box 2346, Chicago. my13-r263-3t

TO RENT AND FOR SALE, PIANOS AND MELODEONS. Allowance made for hire if purchased. All kinds of instruments repaired. Tuning promptly attended to. I do not rent to go into the country. WM. R. PROSSER, 126 Clark street.

FOR RENT—Three NEW Dwelling Houses on the East side of State street. Also for a term of years, at a low price, eighty (80) acres of good land, suitable for gardening, in section twenty five, adjoining Holstein. WM. A. & J. P. GROVES, 123 Randolph street. my13-r293-1w

TO RENT—Brick Dwellings Nos. 229, 236, 280 Michigan street. ALSO, Brick Dwelling northwest corner of Michigan and Pine streets. The Houses are in good order and convenient to business. Contain modern improvements. WM. H. SAMPSON, House and Land Agent, ap22-p573 1m13m Room No. 3 Metropolitan Hall.

TO RENT—New and second-hand PIANOS. A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons at wholesale and retail. Orders from abroad promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, fal8-k360-1y No. 95 Clark street.

TO RENT.—The Brick Dwelling, 608 Wabash Avenue, With all modern improvements. Apply to Jesse B. Thomas, Attorney, Office No. 1 Kingsbury Block, or to L C Wunderson, 128 S. Water street. my8r 7-1w

TO RENT.—A fine residence, surrounded by shade trees, in the beautiful village of Evanston. Rent can be paid in board, or improvements on the place. Inquire at Room No. 2 Kingsbury Block, or of John A. Pearson, of Evanston. my7-r162-1w

TO RENT—A beautiful Cottage, twelve furnished rooms, fine grounds, stable, hot house and cow, on West side. Rent $250 per annum. Apply to WM. B. STEVENS, No. 18 Dole's Building. my7-r117 1w

TO RENT—Two first-class Residences, Nos 236 and 238 Indiana street, with all modern improvements, etc., etc., and Brick Stables attached. Apply to C. C. CLARKE, 85 Dearborn st., 9 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., at the corner of Wells & Town, 100 Washington street. Rent $600 per annum. mh29-m376-1w

TO RENT—By D. Walker, No. 66 Third Avenue, a three story brick house, with basement, stable, &c., between Van Buren and Harrison streets. my5-r65 2w

TO RENT—The Brick Store, No. 179 Randolph street. Depth 175 feet, to Alley. Possession given immediately. WILLIAM BLAIR, 176 Lake street. my1-p328-1w

RIVER LOT FOR RENT,—100x105 Feet on the South Branch, West Side, at the foot of Mather street. my10-r235-1w Apply to L. D. OLMSTED & CO.

TO RENT—At a reasonable rate, a first-class dwelling house, delightfully situated in the West Division in Belgrave Terrace, containing gas, bathing room, etc. Horse Cars pass every five minutes. Stable if desired. Inquire at No. 128 Washington st. Room No. 6, or at No. 50 May street. ap25-p6?6 1m

TO RENT.—The four story and basement brick store No. 20 and 22 Market street, in the north half of Lind's Block. Apply to F. GEDDES, Office No. 5 over 17 Wells street. ap-p153-1m

TO RENT—For three years from May 1st, 1862, Dwelling House on Michigan Avenue, with large grounds, fine shrubbery and fruit trees, barn, yard and shed. The House having double parlors, library, and two family private rooms, dining room, six closets, pantry and kitchen, with cooking range, hot and cold water, bath room on first floor, six rooms with closets and store rooms, and hot and cold water with bath room on second floor. Good basement under all, with furnace, laundry, hot and cold water and store rooms. Coal grates and gas in each story. In short, combining all the modern conveniences of the age. Will not be rented for a boarding house, and none but a responsible prompt paying tenant need apply. Address Post Office Drawer 5898. ap25-p745-1w

TO RENT—Brick dwelling, No 253 North LaSalle street. Has ten rooms besides bath room, closets, &c. Hot and cold water and gas throughout the house. Good brick barn. Rent $150. JAMES VAN INWAGEN, No. 2 Doles Build ng. my12-r275-3t

TO RENT—To a good and responsible tenant, residence No. 20 North Halsted street, within three blocks of the West Market. The house has twelve rooms, with gas, water, bath room, cellar and cisterns. The grounds are large and stocked with fruit trees, vines and shrubbery. A large barn is attached to the premises, and all in perfect order. Address T. M. AVERY, corner of Canal and West Water streets. None but a good paying tenant need apply. my6-r91-1w

TO RENT.—House No. 234 Ontario Street—Rent per annum. Inquire of E. W. GRIFFIN, next door, corner Dearborn street, from 12 to 2 p. m., or at No. 5 Pomeroy's Building, South Water street. ap6 p-38-3m

TO RENT—A furnished house for three months from June 1st, to a small family without children preferred. The rent can be paid in board, if desired. Call at 95 Van Buren street. my13-r290-3t

FOR RENT OR FOR SALE.—The lot and house No. 343 Wabash avenue, containing fifteen rooms, new brick basement, with plumbed bath room, &c. 47 feet front, or 25 or 22 feet front as desired. JOHN C. WILLIAMS, 45 S. Water street, or 48 Jackson street. my13-r301-3t

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A few large Ice Boxes for sale cheap at BOOTH'S Fish and Oyster Depot, corner Madison and Dearborn streets. my13-r286-3t

FOR SALE.—Will be sold cheap for CASH, Dwelling 141 Jackson street, near Clark, Recently built and in good repair. Apply on the premises. my13-r261-3t

FOR SALE CHEAP—A block of 12 two story dwelling houses, and one store, standing on the northeast corner of Aaron and Franklin streets. Belonging to a non-resident desirous of closing up his affairs in Chicago, they will be sold at a great bargain, together with the lease, if applied for immediately at 181 Lake street. Also two desirable two and a half story Gothic Cottages, with lot, on Superior corner of Market streets.

FOR SALE.—The five-story Iron Front Store, No. 26 Randolph street, near the corner of Lake street. Price, with lot, $25,000; one half cash, balance secured by mortgage to run three or four years. Apply to D. HORTON, No. 80 Randolph street. my1-p271-1w

FOR SALE.—For sale at a bargain, the Stock, Fixtures and good will of one of the best Retail Grocery stands in the city. A a first rate chance for any one wishing to get into the business. For further particulars call at 171 South Clark street. my1-r273-6t

FOR SALE.—A lot of good business and choice CARRIAGE HORSES Just arrived in town and for sale. Can be seen at the Eagle Hotel Stables, opposite Chicago and North-western Railroad Depot. my12-r265-3t

FOR SALE. 50 lbs. Onion Top Setts (Kentucky.) In store and for sale by A. PEUGNET, my5-r62-1m No. 2 Hilliard's Block

FOR SALE—A 25 horse-power stationary engine, with 7 foot drawing wheel, cheap for cash, will be sold. Inquire of F. PALMER 112, 114 & 116 Lake street. my5-r39-3w

FOR SALE—On the South Branch A WHARF, 217 FEET FRONT, Situated between Halsted st. Bridge and Haulbrack & Kreigan's packing house. Apply to A. MURRAY, 60 South Lasalle street, near Lake. my1-p221 1m

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—One seven-horse power Boiler and Engine; one Iron Mill, two run of stone, with shafting, belting, &c. Also, elevators and kiln for drying, and all in good running order with brick building, now occupied, at low rent. Address P. O. Box 3787, or apply at 130 Kinzie street. ap18 s383-1m

FOR SALE, 50 feet on Washington street, Between Morgan and Elizabeth streets. J. B. LEE, 88 Clark street.

FOR SALE.—Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines for sale very low—We have fifteen No four Sewing Machines in perfect order. These machines have been in use but a few weeks in our business, but having no further use for them we will sell them very cheap. PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 217 South Water street. mh26-m768-3m

FOR SALE OR BARTER—A good Grist and Saw Mill, situated on Black Partridge, Woodford County, Illinois, on the road leading from Lacon to Spring Bay. These mills are located on a never failing stream of water. There is one hundred acres of splendid timber land with the above Mills. For further particulars address the subscriber, living in Metamora, Peoria County, Ill. my1-r29-2w G. W. SCHNEBLY.

FOR SALE.—THE MERCHANT and Grist Mill, known as the "COMO MILL," Situated on Rock River, in Whiteside County, Illinois, near the Chicago and Fulton Railroad, is offered for sale. The Mill is in good order; is driven by Water Power, from a steady stream; has six pairs of Burrs, Merchant and Custom Bolts, and all the necessary cleaning apparatus. For further particulars apply to WHEELER, GREEN & CO., Chicago, or the undersigned on the premises. E. LEHMAN SMITH. Como, May 1st, 1862. my13-r309-1w

STEAM FLOURING MILL FOR sale at a bargain.—This Mill is eligibly located in Chicago, has four run of stones and its machinery and fixtures are nearly new. For further particulars apply to ap 5 p357-1m E. F. QUIMBY & CO., 199 South Water street.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—Located in a beautiful railroad town in Wisconsin. It has been established 6 years—always done a large business, having a great extent of country to supply. An excellent opportunity for a physician or man doing business in the town, Stock and fixtures valued at $1,500. Terms, $40 cash, balance in good land in the north part of Wisconsin or Illinois. Address J. L. MORTIMER care of Box 1021 Chicago, Illinois. my8-r127 1w

Safes.

$200,000 IN ONE OF HERRING'S PATENT SAFES. At the great fire in Pearl and Fulton sts., Jan. 26, 1862. NEW YORK, Jan. 27, 1862. MESSRS. HERRING & CO., No. 251 BROADWAY: GENTS: The large HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE you made for us a few years ago, has been put to a severe test in the great fire, corner of Fulton and Pearl streets, on the 26th inst., which entirely destroyed my building, together with many others. The fire commenced about 5 o'clock Sunday morning and the heat was intense from the ruins after an exposure of more than thirty hours. Your Safe contained all my books, insurance policies, and other valuable papers, besides gold and silver, bank bills, coupon bonds, &c., amounting to over TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Everything in the Safe is in perfect order, nothing is injured, and the books, being cleaned, Your Patent Champion Safe has given us great satisfaction, and has guarded safely through the fire every dollar of its contents. Truly yours, A. S. FOSTER.

ANOTHER IN THE SAME FIRE—$10,000 SAVED. GENERAL OFFICE, NEW HAVEN STEAMBOAT CO. NEW YORK, Jan. 28, 1862. MESSRS. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway—Gents: We had one of your Patent Champion Safes in the office on the extensive fire corner of Fulton and Pearl streets, on the 26th inst. The Safe was in the third story of the Fulton Bank Building, and fell with the ruins to the cellar. It remained in the ruins after thirty-six hours exposure, and was then found in good order, books and papers a considerable amount in Treasury notes and about $10,000 in Treasury notes and other securities—all of which we found in good order on opening. [illegible] Respectfully Yours, [illegible] WRIGHT, [illegible]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES. The most reliable security from fire now known. HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, made with Herring & Floyd's new patent CRYSTALLIZED IRON—the only material which cannot be drilled. [illegible] HERRING & CO. 251 Broadway.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, General Auctioneers. Large sale of Superior Second-Hand and New Furniture, Carpets, Gilt and Rosewood Mirrors, AT AUCTION, On FRIDAY, May 16th, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, No. 38 Lake street. FOR PARLOR—Parlor suites, sofas, tete-a-tetes, rocking, reception and parlor chairs, and [illegible] FOR DINING ROOM—Oak and walnut extension tables, dining chairs, [illegible] FOR BEDROOM—Elegant bedsteads, mahogany and walnut marble top dressing bureaus, rosewood, mahogany and walnut [illegible], lounges, French and cottage bedsteads, rockers, hair and other mattresses. MISCELLANEOUS—Piano stools, hat stands, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, [illegible] Secretaries. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER. my14-r351-3t

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER. CATALOGUE SALE OF Fine Steel Plate Engravings, [illegible] AT 54 DEARBORN STREET. We will sell on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, May 14th and 15th, at [illegible] Dearborn street, a splendid assortment of fine Engravings by Catalogue, consisting of English and National Picture, [illegible] frames. This collection is said to be the finest ever brought to Chicago, and comprises many valuable subjects. [illegible] collection comprises [illegible] larities. We therefore invite all to visit [illegible] Dearborn street, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 13th and 14th, when they will be exhibited evening. Persons from the country purchasing can have their Engravings carefully packed [illegible] expense. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER. my12-r282-3t

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER. Large Trade Sale of 25 Crates Edwards' Best [illegible] CROCKERY, 200 Boxes American Flint Glass, And 75 dozen Looking Glasses, AT AUCTION. On Wednesday, May 14th, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, No. 38 Lake street, 25 Crates of assorted best White Crockery, assortment. 200 boxes Glassware a complete assortment, 75 dozen Looking Glasses, in plain mahogany, rosewood, and gilt and rosewood frames. The attention of the trade is respectfully called to the above trade. Terms Cash. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER. my9-r190-3t

AUCTION SALE OF CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS.—By S. Nickerson, at our store, corner Franklin, on Monday, May 12, [illegible] May 14, Friday, May 16, at 9½ o'clock, will be sold: Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Cottonades, a general stock of Dry Goods, Yankee Notions, [illegible] ry and Furnishing Goods. Also—to pay advances a lot of white and mixed underskirts and drawers, at private sale, oil cloth and carpeting. my9-r171-1w S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Curtain rises at [illegible] Last night but three of the eminent [illegible] MR. COULDOCK. Triumphant Success of the New Play. The rendition of the principal character by Mr. Couldock is another evidence of his great genius, [illegible] ing without doubt one of the most artistic performances of the present age. WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 14th, [illegible] Matilda Heron's great play, in five acts, entitled THE LION OF ST. MARC, Or, THE COUNCIL OF TEN.

Orsecola	Mr. Couldock
Galiano	[illegible]
Spolatra	[illegible]
Ottopak	[illegible]
Lesbia	[illegible]
Viola	[illegible]

The play is produced with beautiful SCENERY, APPOINTMENTS. The performance will conclude with a quartette, eleven with a GRAND DANCE BY MISS JENNIE [illegible]

GO AND SEE LITTLE BOBBY. my13-r310-3t

EVERY LADY PRESENT at Kingsbury Hall on Saturday evening will receive a Photograph of Little Bobby.

Lectures.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION LECTURE. Hon. Edward Everett Will Lecture before the Young Men's Association, BRYAN HALL, —ON— WEDNESDAY EVE., 14TH INST., UPON "THE ORIGIN and CHARACTER OF THE WAR." Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at [illegible] Tickets, 50 Cents. E. W. RUSSELL, my10-r229-4t Chairman [illegible]

To Grain Shippers.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS. RICHARDS' IRON CORN SHELLER, FOR Warehouses, Distilleries and [illegible] BUSHELS PER DAY. Capacity of No. 1 - - - 3,000 [illegible] " " 2 - - - 1,000 [illegible] " " 3 - - - 500 [illegible] WARRANTED TO SHELL CLEAN IN ANY CONDITION OF GRAIN. And put the same in superior order for market. Refer to ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, CHICAGO, CENTRAL RAILROAD, NORTON & CO., Chicago, Lockport. J. C. RICHARDS, MANUFACTURER, 190 and 194 Washington [illegible] N. B.—Onhand a complete stock of New and Second Hand Portable and Stationary Engines. ap24-p [illegible]

General Notices.

NOTICE TO CARPENTERS and Builders. Old stand to rent. The Shop, Sheds and grounds, occupied by John [illegible] situated in rear of Randolph street, on [illegible] Dearborn and Clark streets. Apply to [illegible] SEAVERNS, No. 2 Wheeler's Building, [illegible] and South Water street, (up stairs.) my [illegible]

THE OLD TRINITY CHURCH corner of Clark and Madison streets, [illegible] rented for lectures, concerts panoramas, or [illegible] spectable amusements, at reasonable rates [illegible] application to the undersigned. Agent for [illegible] my13-r261-1w JAMES C. [illegible] Cor. Lake and Dearborn.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to Wm. D. Hoffman are requested to call at the OFFICE OF WM. CLINGMAN and settle and save cost and further trouble. Cinqman Assignee of Wm. D. Hoffman.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. CONDUCTED BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT. In drawing of May 10th, 1862, No. [illegible] drew $100,000; No. 25624 drew [illegible] 15,981 drew $25,000; No. 14,452 drew [illegible] five capital prizes. Prizes cashed and information furnished by Taylor & Co., Bankers, 16 Wall [illegible] York.

PIG IRON. 100 TONS NO. 1 LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL PIG [illegible] 50 TONS NO. 2 LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL PIG [illegible] For sale low in lots to suit. my13-r312-3t A. B. MEEKER, Foot of North [illegible]

MUSIC.—A Lady of several years experience in Eastern institutes, is prepared to take a LIMITED NUMBER OF PUPILS On the Piano Forte, Melodeon and [illegible] Cultivation of the voice particularly attended to. [illegible] ply at 74 Adams street, South Side.

SLOAN & FERRELL.—Commission Merchants for the sale of Flour, Mill Stuffs, Pork, Hams, Lard, Salt, Seeds and all kinds of Produce. No. 80 South Water street, [illegible] Cash advances made on consignments, and [illegible] purchase solicited. W. P. SLOAN. [my9-r165-4t] J. W. [illegible]

SPIRITUALISM —Miss A. [illegible] Hoyt, Test Medium, continues to give [illegible] the investigation of these phenomena, at the residence of her father, No. 164 South Madison street, [illegible] A. M. until 6 P. M. Public Circle on Wednesday [illegible]

OAK LUMBER WANTED. Sealed proposals will be received at [illegible] until Monday, May 19th, 10 a. m., for the delivery on the City Bridge north dock, of the following [illegible] best quality sound white oak lumber:

150 M	3½ inches thick, 16 feet long.		
50 "	3½ "		
50 "	3½ "		
25 "	[illegible]		
25 "	[illegible]		
15 "	4 inches by 6 inches, 12, 14, and 16 feet long.		
5 "	4 " by 8 "		
10 "	4 "		
10 "	6 "		
10 "	[illegible]		

Proposals should be addressed to the Board of Public Works, and endorsed "Proposals for Oak Lumber." 100 M of the lumber must be delivered by [illegible] next, 150 M more by July 1st, and the whole by August 1st. One-half of the price agreed upon will be paid on the delivery of the lumber, and the balance on the completion of the contract. The Board reserve the right to reject any or all bids. By order of the Board. A. W. TINKHAM, Secretary. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, Chicago, Ill., May 8, 1862.

CITY HOSPITAL.—This [illegible] tion, pleasantly located in the [illegible] the city, is constantly open for the reception of patients both public and private. It is heated and well ventilated, and combines all the [illegible] our best modern Hospitals [illegible] apply at Hospital. [my8-r150-1m]

IMPORTATIONS.—Per ship [illegible] ernard, Vapilier, Henry, 24, Bernard & [illegible] from Rotterdam, 210 casks "Van Buren" [illegible] in pipes and ½ pipes, (assorted colors). [illegible] Per ship Emma, Frederick, [illegible] Arasc from Le Rochelle, 65 casks "A Seignette" Per ship Ocean, Skimmer, from Bordeaux, [illegible] Cognac Brandy, in [illegible] JOHN F. KELLOGG, [illegible] my19-r141-1w [illegible] Broad st. [illegible]

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL PIG IRON. A consignment of the well-known Brands [illegible] and for sale in quantities to suit [illegible] [illegible] McCORMICK, Agent for [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY, Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

Daily, delivered in city, per year	$[illegible]
Daily, delivered in city, per week	[illegible]
Daily, to mail subscribers, per annum	[illegible]
Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months	[illegible]
Tri-Weekly, per year	[illegible]
Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's, $1.00)	[illegible]
" 3 copies	[illegible]
" 5 copies	[illegible]
" 10 copies	[illegible]
" 20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club	[illegible]

☞ Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.

☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, [illegible]

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1862.

☞ The situation at Fort Pillow is [illegible] changed. It does not appear by our [illegible] counts that the rebel boats were as badly hurt as at first supposed, and they were making ready for a fresh attack. An impudent demand for the "surrender" of the Federal fleet was made, under a flag of truce, last Tuesday.

☞ The battle of Williamsburg was more desperate and bloody than has been known. There were about 30,000 men engaged on each side. The rebels had an immense advantage of position. A vast forest eight miles in breadth, reaches from Yorktown to Williamsburg—twelve miles. Within its area are all sorts of fastnesses, thickets, swamps jungles, deer, wild turkeys, everglades, and everything else constituting the make-up of an unsettled American tract. In this jungle the rebels were posted like Seminoles in the Florida everglades, and slaughtered our soldiers who attempted to penetrate the fastnesses. But after incredible obstacles overcome and a most savage fight, our troops routed the enemy from his lair, and drove him bleeding and howling towards Richmond. A full description of the battle is given in this issue of the TRIBUNE.

SITUATION AT CORINTH.

Gen. Halleck has got his army within two or three miles of Corinth, but a battle is less imminent than the proximity of the two armies would pre-suppose. It is not clear that the rebel entrenchments are insulated by an extensive swamp country which can be bridged by corduroy, but which cannot without immense labor furnish approaches to the enemy's works for siege guns, or opportunities for field manouvers. "The siege of Corinth" if it becomes an event of history, will deserve a second Byron for its poet. Something worse than the topographical genius of Beauregard is opposed to the further advance of our army. We now encounter the almost insurmountable barriers of nature itself. Possibly the area and difficulty of this "dismal swamp" are over estimated, but it cannot be denied that the attack will probably prove a slow and exceedingly laborious one.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

Late arrivals from Europe state that the Cabinets of France and England are seriously considering the expediency of intervening between the Federals and rebels, and putting a stop to the war, by taking sides with the secessionists and forcing our Government to acknowledge their independence. The President has issued a proclamation declaring that the blockade of the ports of Beaufort, Port Royal and New Orleans shall so far cease and determine from and after the 1st of June next. That commercial intercourse with those ports, except as to persons and things and information contraband of war, may from that time be carried on, subject to the laws of the United States and to the limitations and in pursuance of the regulations, which are prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The effect of this proclamation must be to postpone the contemplated intervention for a time at least, and by the time some other pretext for interference can be invented by Palmerston and Napoleon, the rebellion will be crushed out, when it will be too late for intervention.

The Merrimac Not Seriously Hurt in her Fight with the Monitor.

[Norfolk Correspondence N. Y. Times.]

Last (Saturday) night a man in gray uniform, accosted Gen. Viele, at the Atlantic Hotel, and wished to know if he was arrested. The General told him certainly, if he wore that uniform. This (Sunday) morning he made his appearance in the same uniform again, and was arrested. He proved to be the sailing master of the Merrimac. He knew nothing of her having been destroyed, but said that her latest orders from the Government were to go up the James river for protection against the Federal gunboats. Tatnall had tendered his resignation rather than take her up the York River, but he withdrawn it on receiving notice of the change in her destination. The prisoner was taken on board the Monitor, and had a long conversation with Lieut. Jeffers about the contest between the two vessels. He said the shots from the Monitor had penetrated the Merrimac, or injured her in any way, except by starting her timbers; and that the only shot which entered her was one from the Cumberland, which struck her bow, hole, split the gun, killed two men and wounded seventeen, including Capt. Buchanan. The man did not concede that the Merrimac was afraid to fight the Monitor, but he intimated very plainly that there had been great dissatisfaction among the crew, and great difficulty in bringing them to obey orders. He thought they would not blow her up so long as there was any chance of making her useful in the James River or elsewhere; but that if the project had been given up, they would be very likely to dispose of her in that way.

John M. Botts—Conditions of His Release.

[From the Richmond Examiner, May 2.]

We mentioned some days ago that Mr. John Minor Botts, who had been confined for [illegible] months on a charge of high treason, had been released on parole, but stated at the time we were unacquainted with the conditions attached to his parole; we, however, presumed, and so stated, that they were those recommended by the Court of Inquiry. We have since ascertained the exact condition of his release. He was to return to his family and make business arrangements to take up his abode at some place "in the interior," to be indicated by the Confederate government, holding no communication with others than his own family, except on strictly business matters. When his arrangements shall have been completed he is to report himself to the Secretary of War for orders.

THE NEW REGIME AT NORFOLK.

Pacific Policy—Confidence being Restored—Trade Reviving—What is said about Richmond.

NORFOLK, (VIA. FT. MONROE,) May 13th. The city is very quiet. Most of the stores are closed, but it is expected that they will open in a day or two, except where the occupants have left the city with the army. Some excitement still prevails, but it is supposed in a few days, when communication is fully opened with the North, confidence will be completely restored.

Prices of almost everything are extraordinarily high. Candles, for instance, of miserable quality, are sixty cents per pound; common brown envelopes, fifty cents a package; brown sugar twenty-nine cents per pound. A number of stores will be opened, however, in a few days, by parties from Old Point and Baltimore, who will bring supplies of articles much wanted here.

The Post Office and Custom House will doubtless be re-opened very shortly.

Very little Union sentiment is openly expressed. All over the city, our soldiers, both privates and officers, freely talk with the citizens, which must produce a good effect. All the fortifications in the vicinity are occupied by Union troops, and all public property is in possession of the Federal authorities.

The policy of the Confederate government seems to be to concentrating their troops at Richmond; some even say that all the Gulf States will be given up before Virginia, and that Richmond will be held to the very last. [illegible] that a desperate resistance will be made at Richmond if no where else. Several [illegible] ers arrived from Suffolk this morning, and report that no troops, guns or fortifications are there or on the road this side. Among [illegible] the citizens, little confidence is felt in the officers of the Confederate government. Confederated notes are refused in many places. Gold and silver are welcomed with great enthusiasm by all classes of the population, many of whom have not seen either for [illegible] months.

[illegible] Elizabeth river, between Norfolk and Portsmouth, is of a deep copper color on account of the tobacco which has been thrown into it in large quantities. Some of it was recovered to-day, in a damaged state.

Gen. Viele, the military Governor, pursues a course calculated to produce the impression of the superiority of the Federal Government. He throws no obstructions in the way of [illegible] ing private business, or in the [illegible] ment of the ordinances of the city government. The *Day Book* (newspaper,) will be continued as an afternoon instead of a morning edition, on condition that it shall be respectful in its tone. The number, printed to-day, contains nothing but extracts from Northern papers, and an editorial statement of the fact of the surrender and occupation of the city.